

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1718.—Vol. XXXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

* SPECIAL BUSINESS IN PRINCE OF WALES, WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE, WEST CHIVERTON, CHIVERTON, PROSPER UNITED, EAST CARN BREA, EAST LOVELL, MARKE VALLEY, MARY ANN, TRELAWNY, WEST CARADON, EAST CARADON, WHEAL MARY FLORENCE, and YUDANAMUTANA.

MR. JOHN BUMPUS, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission—

60 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s. 6d. 50 E. Rosewarne, 3s. 9d. 10 Marke Valley, £7 1/2.
50 Australian United 10 East Caradon, £3 3/4. 25 New Quebrada (£4 1/2).
Gold, 19s. 50 E. Carn Brea, 8s. 9d. paid, 7s. 9d.
10 Chiverton, 25s. 30 E. Russell, 7s. call pd. 50 N. Treskerby, 8s. 9d.
60 Chontales, £2 3s. 9d. 30 Frontino, 14s. 9d. 50 Okel Tor, 11s.
10 Colquite and Callington, 30s. 10 Great Laxey, £16 1/2. 75 Prince of Wales, 42s. 9d.
10 Chiverton Moor, £6 7/8. 50 Gt. No. Laxey, 11s. 20 Princess of Wales, 3s.
15 Clifford, £2 7s. 6d. 20 Gascow Carr, 17s. 6d. 10 Pestarena, £2 1s.
20 Carn Camborne, 9s. 20 Gt. Retallack, £2 6s. 30 South Darren, 34s.
50 Don Pedro, £3 2s. 6d. 50 Gawton, £1 8s. 2 Wheal Seton, £62 1/2.
5 Herodsfoot, £41. 50 West Wh. Kitty, 12s.
BUYERS of Great Retallack, Prince of Wales, and Don Pedro del Rio at market prices.

MR. WILLIAM WARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in the British Funds, Railway and other Stocks, Foreign Bonds, &c., on the usual commission, 1 1/4 per cent. on mining and other shares, above £2; and at £2 and under 6d. per share.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS IN ALL STOCKS AND SHARES,

either for cash or the fortnightly settlement. Has business in the following:—
St. John del Rey. Rossa Grande. Chontales.
Don Pedro No. del Rey. Anglo-Brazilian. Kapunda.
Port Phillip. Frontino and Bolivia. Paulicillo.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank.

MR. JAMES HUME, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, and MINING EXCHANGE.

Has business as a BUYER or SELLER of every description of Market Shares or Stock, Foreign or Colonial Bonds, &c.

Advice given as to the sale or purchase of shares.
WHEAL MARY FLORENCE (Limited).—This mine has greatly improved, and there is a rich lode of ore ahead. It is only the commencement of a long course of prosperity. Consult Mr. H. as to shares.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON, E.C.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—We have just received some splendid specimens of lead from the 40, which are well worthy the inspection of the shareholders, intending investors, and parties interested in the district. Shares should be secured at once, as they are certain to have a speedy advance. It is the cheapest mine in the market, and a few months will prove it to be a valuable property.

The "Investment Circular and Financial Record" contains an article on the Chiverton group of mines, and some interesting information as to several progressive mines rapidly coming into public notice.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUYERS of New Great Consols shares.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS

in all kinds of Securities at closest prices. It is the cheapest mine in the market, and a few months will prove it to be a valuable property.

* SPECIAL BUSINESS IN North Pool, West Godolphin, Summer Hill, New Lovell, East Seton, Minera, and West Maria and Fortescue shares.

* Special information in respect to North Pool and West Godolphin Mines. Selected Daily Price List on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. ROSEWARNE, having returned from his tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall, is enabled to advise parties what mining shares they should buy or sell.

T. R. has BUSINESS in the following shares, and SPECIAL BUSINESS in those marked *.

Anglo-Brazilian. East Seton. Rossa Grande.
Bedford Consols. *Frontino and Bolivia. *St. John del Rey.
Bedford United. West Chiverton. West Chiverton.
Calbeck Fells. Gonamena. *West Maria and Fortescue.
Chiverton Moor. *Great North Downs. *Wheal Buller.
Chontales. *Marke Valley. *Wheal Grenville.
Devon Consols. *North Roskear. *Wheal Mary Florence.
East Basset. *North Treskerby. *Wheal Seton.
East Carn Brea. *Prince of Wales. *Yudanamutana.
East Lovell. Princess of Wales.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—T. R. is a BUYER of any number of shares at market prices for cash or time on, or will make an exchange.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I am informed that the sale of ore this week has not realised near so much as at previous sales; how is this accounted for? Almost the same quantities for May 21 fetched £1069 7s., and June 18, £1028 16s. 6d.

Money lent upon good mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

Office hours 10 to 4.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has

FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
40 Bedford Consols, 15s. 10 West Caradon, £5.
1 Carn Brea, £18. 20 Gt. Retallack, £37s. 6d. 25 Wheal Agar, 18s. 9d.
5 Chiv. Moor, £6 16s. 3d. 50 Lucy Phillips, £41 1/2. 50 Wheal Crebor, 4s.
10 Clifford, £2 7s. 6d. 5 Marke Valley, £7 1/2. 100 Wh. St. Vincent, £116 8s.
25 Don Pedro, £2 18s. 9d. 1 New Seton, £55. 20 W. Great Work, £2.
3 East Basset, £12 1/2. 5 North Roskear, £14 1/2. 1 West Seton, £185.
10 East Caradon, £25 1/2. 30 North Crofty, 28s. 9d. 30 Wh. Grenville, 27s. 3d.
20 East Grenville, 28s. 9d. 5 Wh. Buller, £7 1/2. 5 Wh. Mary Ann, £21.
5 East Lovell, £7 7s. 6d. 50 Prince of Wales, 41s. 1 Wheal Seton, £61 1/2.
15 East Russell, 7s. 6d. 50 Prosper, 12s., call pd. 1 Wheal Trelawny, £2 1/2.
50 Frontino, 14s. 9d. 20 Pestarena, £2 2s. 6d. 5 Wh. Trelawny, £2 1/2.
5 Great Laxey, £16 18s. 9d. 25 Port Phillip, £11s. 9d. 2 West Maria, £2 1/2.
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £15 1/2. 5 St. John del Rey, £19 1/2. 40 Wheal Mary Florence, £2 1/2.
20 Gawton, 28s. 6d. 1 W. Chiverton, £60 8s. 2 Yudanamutana, £3 18s. 9d.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), is a SELLER of—42 Colquite and Callington, 150 Redmoor, 100 Wheal St. Vincent, 120 Lovell Consols, 40 New Devon Consols, 20 Rose and Chiverton United, 150 Gt. Alun, 30 Prince of Wales, 50 Okel Tor, 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 100 Don Pedro, 40 East Chiverton, 60 Great South Chiverton, 30 Yudanamutana, 100 United Mexican, 5 Great Retallack, 50 West Kitty, 40 East Carn Brea, 70 Alamillos, 5 Maes-y-Safn, 3 Minera, 100 Worthing, 100 East Russell.

SPECIAL SALE.—20 Great Republic Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE.—Shares for sale in several dividend and progressive mines under quoted prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS IN Penhalls and Summer Hill.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.—

FOREIGN AND GOLD MINES.
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, July 24, No. 489, Vol. X., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

West Caradon. East Wheal Seton. Yudanamutana.
North Wheal Crofty. West Wheal Frances. Don Pedro.
East Wheal Lovell. Stray Park. Anglo-Brazilian.
Prince of Wales. New Birch Tor. Rossa Grande.
New Wheal Lovell. East Wheal Russell.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).

Twenty-three years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-one in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST—STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Published every evening at 5 o'clock. It contains the latest prices of railways, banks, mines, foreign stocks and bonds, financial, insurance, and miscellaneous shares, remarks on the daily rise and fall in prices, with advice as to purchase and sales. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 6s.; monthly subscription—by post, 4s.; single copy 6d.; by post, 2d.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, FOREIGN AND BRITISH STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Advices the purchase of Turkish Stocks, paying a high rate of interest, and may be invested into amounts from £20 upwards.

Also Port Phillip and Colonial Gold and Don Pedro as Dividend gold mines. Pestarena and Yudanamutana are also good to buy for a great rise in price.

Trumpet Consols, Prince of Wales, Great Wheal Vor, and East Lovell, among British Dividend mines, are excellent investments at their respective prices.

Among the undervalued mines I would select West Great Work, New Wheal Lovell, and Okel Tor, as they contain good prospects, and are low in price.

All the above dealt in at market prices net.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELLO, (late of the firm of WATSON and CUELLO),
Has REMOVED TO 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

INTENDING INVESTORS.—The "FINANCIAL GAZETTE," published by Mr. Y. CHRISTIAN, should be consulted with a VIEW to the SAFE EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL. It contains Original Articles, a Review of the Money Markets, and a selection of investments paying 10 to 17 per cent., and such information as is necessary to guide intending investors.

6, Bond-court, Mansion House, London, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in Joint-Stock Banks, Railways, Mining, and all Miscellaneous Securities at the closest market quotations.

Every information supplied to investors free of expense.
J. B. REYNOLDS can, with confidence, recommend a few shares for investment paying 15 per cent. upon the present market price.

Telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: City Bank.
Established Eleven Years.

July 24, 1868.

MR. E. MANUEL BRAZLEY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTMENT WITHOUT RISK.

FOR SALE, for immediate cash—30 Seven per Cent. Bonds (£50 paid) of the Great Republic Gold and Silver Mining Company, 35s. interest coupons payable (and provided for) at Messrs. Prescott's on the 25th of the present month.

For price, apply to E. BRAZLEY, 3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
July 24, 1868.

JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
61, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Don Pedro, Chontales, Clifford, East Basset, New Lovell, Prince of Wales, and Great Retallack shares.

Mines inspected by accredited agents.
Fifteen years' practical experience in Cornwall and London.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. R. TREDINICK, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established Fourteen Years.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Members of the Mining Exchange, London.
Closing prices, Friday Evening, July 24—

Anglo-Brazilian	12s. 6d.	Prince of Wales	42s. 9d.	2 to 2 1/2
Carn Brea	17	Providence	22 1/2	25
Chontales	2 3s. 9d.	Pestarena (dis.)	7 1/2	5 1/2
Chiverton Moor	6 7/8	Port Phillip	1 1/4	1 1/2
Clifford Amalgamated	2 1/2	South Wheal Frances	17	19
Cook's Kitchen	1 1/2	St. John del Rey	19	20
Devon Great Consols	4 10	Trumpet Consols	12	13
Don Pedro (pm.)	2 3/4	West Chiverton	60	61
East Basset	13	West Caradon	4 1/2	5 1/2
East Caradon	3	West Drake Walls	5s.	7s. 6d.
East Grenville	25s.	West Great Work	1 1/2	2
East Lovell	7	West Wheal Frances	2 1/2	3
Frontino and Bolivia	14	West Wheal Seton	19 1/2	19 1/2
Great Laxey	16 1/2	Wheal Basset	60	61
Great Retallack	3 1/4	Wheal Buller	7	8
Great Wheal Vor	15	Wh. Emily Henrietta	32	34
Herodsfoot	38	Wheal Grenville	25s.	30s.
Marke Valley	7	Wheal Mary Ann	20 1/2	21 1/2
New Wheal Seton	50	Wheal Seton	60	65
North Roskear	14	Wheal Trelawny	8	9
North Wheal Crofty	1 1/2	Yudanamutana	5 1/2	6 1/2

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN are DEALERS in all the above at the closest market price of the day.

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN will forward a correct list of closing prices and statistical information GRATUITOUSLY on application.

July 24. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.

Correct Daily Price List can be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS and is PREPARED TO SUPPLY, at the market prices, SHARES in PRINCE OF WALES, NEW LOVELL, WEST CHIVERTON, NORTH CROFTY, SOUTH CONDERROW, DON PEDRO, EAST CARADON.

WHEAL SETON, EAST WHEAL SETON, CHIVERTON, SUMMER HILL, EMILY HENRIETTA.
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Third Edition, price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps.

MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST: A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

Published by CHARLES THOMAS, At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great Laxey, Anglo-Brazilian, St. John del Rey, Suafell, and East Phoenix shares.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
References Exchanged.—Member of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Dividends, 10 to 20 per cent. per annum on outlay.
INVESTORS, SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS seeking valuable and reliable information and safe investments, should read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free).

GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1852.

WEST WHEAL SETON MINE.—£195 will be GIVEN for ONE SHARE for CASH.

Address—GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

WHEAL SETON MINE.—SHAREHOLDERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO SELL their SHARES in this MINE. Certain parties are trying to knock down the price, with the intention of buying up the shares.

GRANVILLE SHARP and Co. had the mine inspected on Wednesday, the 15th July, and will send a copy of the report (which every shareholder should read) upon receipt of 1s. in postage stamps. Usual cost of inspecting, £3 3s.

At 65s these shares are very cheap, and ought to be bought. There are several important points to come off, which will, no doubt, put the shares to £100 or £120 again.

GRANVILLE SHARP AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICE,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

If there is one time more than another when shares in a mine should be eagerly sought for it is most certainly at that period when, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented depression in the metal market, it is making regular profits and on the eve of paying a dividend. Royalties at the present moment stands in this position. It will take generations to work the tinstuff away above the 25, and the profits will be simply limited by the quantity of water available for dressing. These shares should be purchased wherever they can be met with.

Mr. Henry James, in speaking of Terras, says the company is certain of large profits without the necessity of risking one single shilling to make discoveries. He estimates the value of the tinstuff above the water-level at £50,000, which can be taken away at a profit of 275,000; and this he considers the very lowest. Parties wishing to join this undertaking should send in their names to me at once.

Heard that at Mulberry, where the tinstuff yields less than half the produce of Royalton or Terras, the mine is making a profit of 200l. to 300l. a month.

What greater guarantee for the future prosperity of a company can there be than such immense resources close at hand? Where can money be invested with such a certainty of continued large profits?

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MESSRS. JAMES SCOTT AND CO. beg to inform their clients that they have REMOVED from No. 1, Pinner's-court to adjoining offices, No. 14, PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., where all future communications are requested to be addressed.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
14, PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. S. and Co. are SELLERS, for cash or the account, of shares in any of the undermentioned mines, at quoted prices, free of commission:—

Anglo-Brazilian, 12s. 6d.	North Treskerby, 10s.	West Drake Walls, 7s. 6d.
Bedford Consols, 17s. 6d.	New Lovell, 18s. 9d.	West Maria and Fortescue, 20s.
Calbeck Fells, 12s. 6d.	North Crofty, £1 8s. 9d.	W. Prince of Wales, 8s. 9d.
Chontales, £2 3s. 9d.	Old Westminster, £1 15s.	West Wheal Kitty, 7s.
Chiverton Moor, £6 17s. 6d.	Okel Tor.	West Wh. Seton, £19s.
Clifford Amalgamated, £2 1/2.	Pestarena, £2 7s. 6d., call pd.	Wheal Agar, £1 5s.
Drake Walls, 8s.	paid.	Wheal Basset, £4 10s.
Don Pedro, £3 12s. 9d.	Port Phillip, £1 12s. 9d.	Wheal Chiverton, £1.
E. Carn Brea, 9s., call pd.	Prosper, 10s. (call pd.)	Wheal Grenville, £1 10s.
E. Russell, 7s. 6d. (call pd.)	Prince of Wales, £2 1s.	Wheal Mary Ann, £21.
East Caradon, £3 5s.	Princess of Wales, 3s.	Wheal St. Vincent, £2.
East Lovell, £7 7s. 6d.	Rossa Grande, £1 1s. 6d.	Wheal Seton, £2 10s.
East Seton, 2s. 6d., call pd.	South Darren, £1 13s. 9d.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2 15s.
Frontino, 15s.	St. John del Rey, £19 12s. 6d.	Wheal Uney, £1 18s. 9d.
Great Wheal Vor, £15 15s.	South Frances, £18 10s.	Worthing, £s. 6d.
Great Laxey, £17.	Tincroft, £14.	Yudanamutana.
Gt. Retallack, £3 7s. 6d.	Trelawny, £3.	
Lucy Phillips, £3 5s.	West Chiverton, £61.	
Marke Valley, £7 8s. 9d.	West Caradon, £6.	
Bedford Consols.—J. S. and Co. are BUYERS of any number of these shares for cash or account. Sellers will please state number and price.		

Money advanced on marketable mine shares at 5 per cent. per annum.

Buyers can have transfers registered prior to payment, if desired, on giving respectable references.

J. S. and Co. having in their employment several of the most experienced and trustworthy mine agents in the United Kingdom, who periodically inspect on their behalf all the bona fide mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are enabled to accord to their friends and clients reliable advice as to the present and future prospects of mines they deem worthy the attention of investors.

References will be given to the Alliance Bank and the Bank of England.

J. S. and Co. can recommend several good low-priced shares likely to rise considerably in value within a few weeks.

CHONTALES GOLD COMPANY.—FULL PARTICULARS of the DIFFERENT CLASSES of SHARES can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austinfriars, E.C.

MR. D. C. DAVIES, CONEYGREEN HOUSE, OSWESTRY, SALOP. UNDERTAKES THE EXAMINATION OF MINES, MINERAL DEPOSITS, and QUARRIES in the BRITISH ISLES and on the CONTINENT of EUROPE. Unexceptionable references as to ability and integrity.

MESSRS. THOMAS BONNER AND CO., MINING AGENTS, MINERAL SURVEYORS, AND SHAREBROKERS, LLOYD STREET, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. THOMAS BONNER and Co. having been engaged in mining pursuits and the management of metalliferous mines for upwards of twenty years, their experience enables them to give their clients the soundest advice. They are always in a position to negotiate for the buying and selling of mineral properties in all parts of the world; and they also undertake the floating of companies for working such properties, if the bona fide prospectus, after careful investigation, meets their approval.

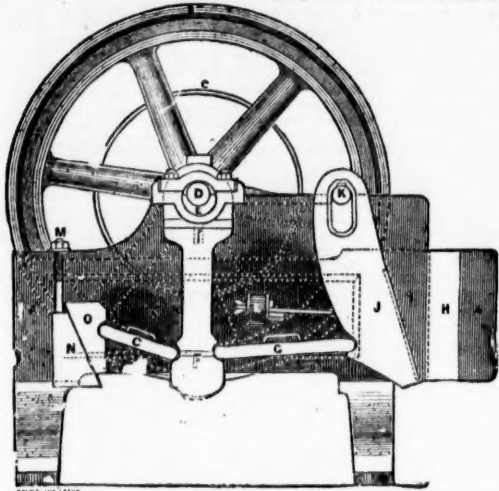
IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT
GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eccon Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Wood having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

SOLE MAKER IN ENGLAND,

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. SILVER MEDALS, CLASSES 40-51.

AWARDED THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEDAL FOR CRUCIBLES.

THE

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS UNDER MORGAN'S PATENT,

BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

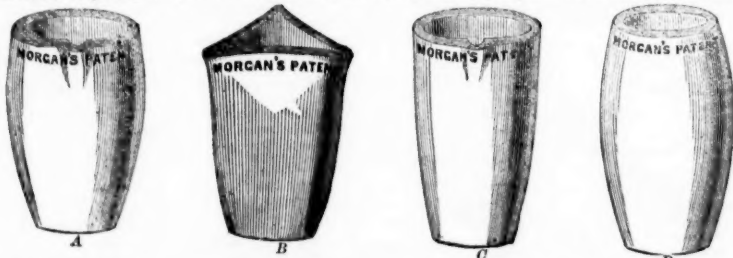
These Crucibles (MORGAN'S PATENT) were the only ones to which Prize Medals were awarded in London, 1862; Dublin 1865; New Zealand, 1865; and Oporto, 1865.

They have been in use for many years in the English, Colonial, French, and other Foreign Mints; the English, French, and other Arsenals; and have been adopted by most of the large Engineers, Founders, and Refiners at Home and Abroad.

The capabilities which have now for more than twelve years distinguished these Crucibles are:—

Their quality is uniform. They withstand the greatest heat without danger. Their average durability for Gold, Silver, Copper, and other ordinary metals is forty to fifty pourings, in some cases reaching one hundred. They never crack, and heat more rapidly than any other kind. One annealing only is required. Change of temperature has no effect. They can when hot from the furnace be dipped in cold water with safety. The saving of labour and metal is very great. (Messrs. BREEDEN and BOOTH, Birmingham, testify to the saving of 1 ton 2 qrs. 21 lbs. 4 ozs. of metal in melting 7½ tons 6 cwts. of brass.) In Steel Melting the saving of fuel has been demonstrated to amount to a ton and a half to every ton of steel fused. For Zinc they last longer than iron pots, and save the great loss which arises from mixture with iron. Those for Malleable Cast-iron show an average working of seven days, doing each day nearly double the work of any other crucible.

As these crucibles last much longer than any others, it follows that the saving of metal must be great, because to each worn crucible a quantity of metal adheres. In fact, comparing these with other crucibles, the saving of metal and fuel alone is more than equivalent to their cost.



A are made in sizes varying from 2 ozs. to any required capacity, and are marked by the quantity of kilogrammes they will contain; thus No. 100 will contain 100 kilogrammes.
B differ in shape, but correspond in all other respects with A, and are similarly marked.
C are marked in English pounds—thus, a crucible marked 60 will contain 60 lbs.
D are made expressly for steel in various sizes.

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BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
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Sole consignees from the patentee.

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THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense. It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

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One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slate nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

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MATERIALS (whether HARD or SOFT) at the rate of from TEN to THIRTY

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This unique and efficient mill, unparalleled for novelty, wholesale execution,

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several hundreds of pounds a-year.

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Meetings of Public Companies.

MINING IN WALES—THE LISBURN DISTRICT.

THE BRYNSTWTH MINE.

This property is situated on the north bank of the River Ystwith, and is in the neighbourhood of that successful group known as the Cwmystwith and Lisburne Mines. It comprises one of the magnificent range of mountains which has established Cardiganshire as the great lead-producing county in Wales. It has been said that the mines in this locality were referred to by Pliny, by whom the Cwmystwith was mentioned by name, from which it may be inferred that, at least, this mine has been at work for a period of nearly 2000 years; and Meyrick, in his "History of Cardiganshire," published about the beginning of the present century, refers to the Brynstwth Mine in these words:—"This is a very ancient lead mine-work, lying in the parish of Llanvan, on a tenement belonging to Mr. L. Pryse, of Woodstock. That part of it called Gwaith-mawr—i.e., Great Work—in this time wrought by the company of mine-adventurers of England, under lease from Walter Pryse and Lord Lisburne, the latter having some supposed claim to the west end of the mine." "They raise there about 400 tons of ore per year, but the work is growing deep and watery, being about 200 yards in depth, though there is a level of late drove into it, that drains it to within 40 yards to the bottom."

A more recent writer, describing this mine, states that the upper section of the mountain consists only of bare and naked rocks, pierced with Roman levels. The appearance of these little levels, for they are only 3 ft. high and 18 in. wide, is exactly the form of little coffins, placed on end, with the foot downwards. The scenery in this part is highly picturesque. About 2½ miles from the mine is Crosswood, the ancestral seat of the Earl of Lisburne. Along the face of the rocky heights of the mine there is a platform, cut out in the hills for miles in length, which, it is supposed, was made as a promenade from Crosswood. It appears that years ago Sir Thomas Bonall extended down the Roman works, which are now seen in one place as an open cutting, on the western part of the mine, for 190 yards in length. This must have been, judging from its length, an excellent mass of ore. From it and Cwmystwith Sir Thomas Bonall realised a very large fortune. The workings, which were impeded by water when Meyrick wrote, have since had a deep tunnel or adit from the base of the hill close to the river driven up to the line of the lode—a distance of 220 fms.; and there only remains a little distance to drive under the great ancient workings, which, no doubt, will amply reward those who find the means for completely ventilating them.

It may be mentioned that the mine is furnished with a water-wheel, crushing machinery, and dressing-floors, while (as will be gathered from the above statement) the levels are driven, and the mine opened to a considerable extent. It is said that the ore sold by the recent owners realised something like 10,000l., the average price per ton having been 13l. 10s.; but, as their capital proved inadequate for the efficient development of such an extensive property, they have agreed to dispose of it, with a provision that they retain a large interest in the mine.

A preliminary meeting was held at few days since at Aberystwith, for the purpose of obtaining from disinterested sources additional information as to the resources of the mine. Mr. HUGH HUGHES kindly consented to take the chair.

Mr. J. J. ATTWOOD (of Aberystwith), who has signified his willingness to occupy the position of local director in the new company, stated that he could not adduce a more substantial evidence of his opinion of the mine, the exploration of which was about to be continued upon a more extensive and systematic scale, than for him to state that he had previously contributed very considerably to its development, and was perfectly content to await his reward by the interest he should continue to hold under the present administration. He explained that a lode was discovered in the deep adit, but that it had not been opened out to an extent sufficient to ascertain its real value. Besides the course of ore in Bonall's workings, there was one in what was known as Ellis's workings; its position was eastward about 60 to 70 fms. from the line of the cross-cut, which latter, he thought, had been driven for something like half the distance. That point alone was considered a very good speculation, and all he could say was that he still believed it to be so. The extent of the old workings on the surface was not less than between 300 and 400 fms. in length, along which there were still unmistakable proofs that a great body of ore had existed. There were three well-known lodes to be cut in the deep adit, and from that point up to a height of (say) 60 fathoms, the ore remained *in situ*. Of course, from the surface down to that point the ore had, to a great extent, been worked away. According to Meyrick's history, the mine was highly spoken of by Lewis Morris, the agent of the Crown—who, no doubt, was the leading mining authority of the day 100 years ago—and at that time it was yielding 400 tons of lead ore per year. Every particle of ore was then brought to Aberystwith on mules' backs.

Mr. ROSS wished to know if he were to understand that the ore ground was still standing below the level driven in the mountain, 40 fms. from the summit?—Mr. ATTWOOD said that no level had been driven between that point and the deep adit; but there was every reason to conclude that the course of ore left—which was a rich course of ore—still held down. He certainly saw with his own eyes arches of ore, which were left in many places, but the fact was the level was never driven.

Mr. THEODORE PAUL (manager of South Darren Mine) said, from what he knew of the mine, there appeared to be four lodes, three of which had been worked upon pretty considerably. Within a comparatively recent period a deep adit had been driven in from the level of the river, to intersect these lodes—in other words, to come under the old workings, which had proved so productive from surface.—Mr. ATTWOOD said that upon one of the lodes some tributaries were now working.

Mr. THEODORE PAUL said, from what he knew of the property, it was a very first-rate concern to take up as there was ample water-power, and therefore they should not depend entirely upon the results to be opened out by the adit level. Immense quantities of ore having been taken away above the adit, there was every reason to suppose a good body of ore would be found underneath.

Capt. FRANCIS recollected that some five or six years since he saw one of the finest looking lodes he ever saw in his life some 6 or 7 fms. east of deep adit.

Mr. ROSS asked Capt. Kemp, manager of Bronfroyd Mine, his opinion of the property?—Capt. THOMAS KEMP said that the mine contained several well-known rich lead lodes, that it was situated in the richest part of the silver-lead district of Cardiganshire, and that it was not far distant from the celebrated Lisburne Mines, which had yielded to their fortunate owners immense profits. The mine had been already proved, and large quantities of lead ore had been obtained. It had already been stated that a deep adit level had been driven from the side of the river for more than 200 fms., and with regard to the eastern portion of the mine he might add that an immense quantity of lead ore had been raised from the surface workings in that direction, but as yet the deep adit had not been extended into those workings. This he considered a most important point, as it could be reached in about 35 fms. further driving, which backs would be given of about 70 fms., and he expected in very rich ground. The north lode had proved very remunerative at surface, and by extending a cross-cut some 15 or 20 fms. from the deep adit it would be cut with backs of nearly 100 fms. high; if found to be rich, of which there was every probability, a mine would be opened up that would take many years to work away. He recommended that this work should be carried out with all dispatch, and that the old ore ground be also worked below the long drift, and as deep as the adit level, for he believed it would yield large profits. The requisite machinery was on the spot, consisting of a water-wheel, crushing machinery, and dressing apparatus. He estimated the amount of capital that would be required to bring this mine into a profitable state would be exceedingly small—perhaps not more than 2000l. to 3000l. Many thousands of pounds worth of lead ore had been sold from the mine, and there was as much more to be taken away. The future success of the mine was to him a certainty.

Mr. THEODORE PAUL, referring to the probability of the ore continuing in depth below the base of the mountain, stated that in South Darren they were 80 fms. below adit, and the Glogfawr, one of the deepest mines in this neighbourhood, was 120 fms. below the sea level. Brynstwth was really above the surface of the river, and Froegoch was 50 fms. deeper, and that was within two miles of Brynstwth.—Mr. ATTWOOD, replying to a question as to whether those mines were in the same band of metalliferous rock, stated that that was shown by the Ordnance Maps.

Mr. THEODORE PAUL added that Froegoch did not make much ore near the surface, but it was evident that Brynstwth had made a considerable amount of ore right away from the surface.—Mr. ROSS said that seemed to establish the theory laid down by a writer in the *Mining Journal* some time ago, who stated that the great sources of the world's wealth were generally found in those parts of that which had been raised to the highest altitude with reference to the level of the sea, as if their primitive locality or bed of their creation had existed at an immense depth in the sub-rocks forming the earth's crust, and afterwards had been brought up to the surface and submitted to the use of man in the days of the great subterranean powers, that continually went on modifying and altering the level of its surface. And it could hardly be supposed that these lodes had been placed in the sight of man as a false lure, but it should rather be concluded that they were indications that would lead him on till great and productive operations for the support of the human family were established on the lower sections of these lodes, of which the outcrop was the mere signs. It occurred to him (Mr. ROSS) that that theory received some confirmation in the results now being realised in the different mines surrounding Brynstwth.

Capt. FRANCIS stated that he had known the mine for upwards of 30 years. When agent to Messrs. Taylors he had often applied for a grant of the seat, but was unable to obtain it, as it was joined the Lisburne Mines, and the Cwmystwith lode passed through it for three-quarters of a mile, and the lead ore was more solid and of higher percentage than any other mine in the district. The lodes in the sett formed three divisions—the southernmost was worked near the surface, and for 60 fathoms deep, by Sir Thomas Bonall and Mr. Ellis. The only appliances employed were hand-pumps, but the ground being 100 fathoms high from the river left backs in the base of the hill fully 40 fathoms high, all in whole ore ground. Formerly these masses of ore were beyond any practical approach, but in modern times a deep adit had been driven into the hill northwards, passing through the lodes nearly at right angles, and by driving upon

the lines of the lodes east and west these great bodies of ore may be readily laid open, drained, and ventilated for excavating at moderate prices, for stopping at (say) from 40s. to 3l. per fathom, while the yield of ore in the lodes was usually from 20l. to 30l. per fathom. The first body of ore, called Bonall's, could be reached, according to the dialling, by driving 24 fathoms west; the next, called Ellis's, would be reached by driving 34 fathoms east. In addition to these there was a north lode, which traversed the entire sett, with a back of 100 fathoms. The deep adit level had to be driven 9 fathoms only to reach this lode, and tributaries had got wages by raising lead on the back of it at 2l. per fathom. Seeing the very great advantages of having backs or adit levels 100 fathoms high, and a very considerable body of water coming from the River Ystwith for working the machinery, and recently the proximity of a railway station to the mine, and that every mine in the vicinity was making large profits, fully 10 per cent. on the working capital, that had continued for 30 years; that Froegoch, the next mine to the south, was very rich with bodies of ore, 150 fathoms deep in the same channel of rock, almost guaranteeing the Brynstwth lodes to hold metal for at least 50 fathoms deeper than the bed of the river and the deep adit. From all these favourable analogies, he thought it was almost impossible that Brynstwth could fail to make a good and great mine.

Capt. BOUNDY said the mine had hitherto been worked by means of cross-cuts driven in from the hill side, and that the workings were chiefly on the main lode, from which it was evident large quantities of ore had been obtained. The strata were most congenial for the production of large quantities of lead ore. One of the most important features in the mine was the north lode, which was parallel with the main lode, and was standing untouched for the whole length of the sett. The surface, which was level, yielded splendid ore. This lode could be intersected from the deep adit cross-cut, in about 15 fathoms further driving, and if the lode were cut rich, and he had no doubt but that it would be cut good, they would have a most valuable mine, that would last for ages, and one that could be worked without any machinery for either pumping or drawing. He estimated that a very small amount of capital would fully develop this splendid property. He had no doubt it would become very remunerative to those who embarked their capital in its development.

Capt. FRANCIS, in reply to a question, stated that the ore was 5 per cent. above the average of that from the other mines in the Principality.

Mr. ATTWOOD believed there were three lodes north of Bonall's, and he also believed there was a vast amount of unexplored ore ground above the level.

Mr. ROSS asked if the rock was in any way similar to that in the neighbouring mines?—Capt. KEMP said the rock was good—a good killas, and almost similar to that in the neighbouring mines. He fully believed that if properly worked the mine would prove a good one. It must not be forgotten that it had produced 10,000 tons of ore from near the surface.

Mr. ATTWOOD mentioned that a Mr. Green had offered to erect machinery for the purpose of treating the ore in the old burrows, paying the company a fair profit. Mr. Green would agree to erect machinery to the value of 1000l.

Capt. KEMP liked the look of the north lode. It would take about 20 fms. further driving to reach it in the deep adit. It had been worked down from surface not more than 15 fms. He quite believed that the cross-cut on that lode would open out a success.—Capt. BOUNDY expressed an opinion that the lodes would join in depth, and form one vast deposit.

Mr. ROSS said if it were found by dialling that the lodes would form a junction at a moderate depth below the adit the proper thing to do would be to immediately commence sinking a shaft.—Mr. ATTWOOD had heard that the computation was that the lodes would come together at some 30 fms. below the adit.

The CHAIRMAN said his friend, Mr. Attwood, had had a large interest in some of the best mines in the county, but, somehow or the other, he had managed to get out of them just as they were on the eve of success. That, probably, was the reason he had retained an interest in this mine.—Mr. ATTWOOD said that he had been perfectly true to the other well-known and profitable mines in the county, such, for instance, as Cwm Eirin, East Darren, Bronfroyd, and Bwlch; but in going over these different mines he had ascertained that in every instance those who had found the capital with which to commence their development were seldom those who reaped the advantages of that outlay; he found it was almost invariably the case that other parties had come in and derived the benefit. It had certainly been so with Logylas, now one of the richest of the Lisburne Mines, for some 30 years since Logylas occupied just about the same position as this mine occupies in the present time. Logylas, in fact, was a mine in the Logylas, an ancient mine, was chosen as one of the properties upon which a more spirited development should be prosecuted, by the introduction of modern appliances. There, too, like Brynstwth, there was a long, deep adit, between 300 and 400 fms. in length. At that time Logylas was in such a plight that it was next to impossible to reach the lode at all; but the new company, after about 12 months' operations, struck into a body of ore that yielded an average of 4 tons to the fathom, and which he had understood continued for 60 fathoms long. This was the result of the computation, and it was a profitable mine in the end of a million sterling. He had referred to this fact in order to show that the best mines, either by absence of judgment or energy in their development, had been at one period of their history in a sorry condition. Look, for example, at the Parys Mines, in the Isle of Anglesea. The enormously productive character of that property was too well known for him to dwell upon it, but during his recent mining tour he found that even those world-famed mines had had their time of adversity. It appeared that the mines had been abandoned till 1744 were altogether neglected; that at about that time copper was accidentally discovered, which led to further explorations. So unsuccessful, however, was the result that it was proposed to abandon them, when one of the agents, during what might be termed a final attempt, discovered in another part of the mountain, and within two yards of the surface, a vein of almost pure copper, which had been worked from that time to the present day. As regards Brynstwth, however, they knew from statistics that it had yielded thousands of pounds worth of ore, and the valuable practical testimony of the great quantities of lead ore that had been obtained showed the judicious application of a comparatively small amount of capital in completing certain exploratory works could hardly fail to bring about results which would prove alike satisfactory to all parties. He had put himself to considerable trouble and expense in obtaining reliable information in connection with this valuable and extensive property, and he would take the present opportunity of, in the first place, tendering his thanks to those influential parties through whom he had been introduced, and in the next place, to those who had assisted him in his inquiries, and in guiding him in arriving at what he thought would agree was a fair and just conclusion as to the merits of the mine. But, after all, the best, because the most substantial, evidence he could give as to his opinion was in the fact that he would subscribe for 500 shares. His experience, which he might be permitted to state was now not inconsiderable, had taught him that if there were one plan more conclusively satisfactory than another by which data as to the value and capabilities of a mine could be obtained, it was that which he had adopted and carried out on the present occasion. As regards the future of the mine, he hoped, as he believed, that Brynstwth would prove even more successful than others that had been introduced under a similar régime. (Hear, hear.)

After some discussion upon matters of minor detail, the meeting separated.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

In order to give the shareholders in the Great Laxeley Mining Company an opportunity of inspecting the extensive mine in which they are interested, as well as all the valuable plant and machinery connected therewith, the directors recently determined to invite the shareholders to a luncheon, to be given at the mine itself. This event took place on Thursday, July 16, and was really a most enjoyable *à fresco* entertainment. In order that there might be nothing wanting in the way of social intercourse to mark the enjoyment of the shareholders, each one was allowed to bring a friend. Although the luncheon was fixed for Three in the afternoon, as early as Eleven o'clock in the morning the mine was thronged with the shareholders, who were on the ground, and were busy in examining everything connected with the mine. Many of the most active, after inspecting the "big wheel"—with which is inseparably connected the name of Casement, its clever engineer—the washing floors, and all the machinery at the lower end of the mine (which in itself was a very fair day's work), ascended as far as the Glen Roy, Dumbell's, and the other distant portions of the company's sett. Owing to the prevailing drought, the big wheel (that the adjective is not misapplied is evident from the fact that the wheel is 73 ft. in diameter) could not be kept continually in motion; but although it would no doubt have made the scene all the more animated had the wheel been maintained at the performance of its peculiarly majestic sweeping revolution, yet for practical purposes there was no occasion for its continual working, inasmuch as its tremendous power enables it to keep the mine clear of water if it only makes one revolution per minute. The most curious piece of machinery on the mine is situated about 200 yards above the large wheel. We refer to the water turbine, which, computed, draws the ore up from the depths of the mine. Some idea of the power of the turbine may be gathered from the fact that at the time we were inspecting it it was engaged in drawing large tubs containing about ¼ ton of ore from a depth of about 1000 ft. below the surface of the earth. Notwithstanding that there was very moderate force of water, the turbine drew this weight up at a rate of velocity that strongly reminded us of the Yankee's streak of "greased lightning." The motive power is caused by a stream of water coming down a pipe from a height of about 80 feet, rushing through and against the flanges of a peculiarly constructed wheel, shaped somewhat like an inverted cone. The rapid rush of water through this wheel causes it to whirl round with inconceivable rapidity. Attached to it by means of a shaft, wheels, &c., is a drum, round which is wound the wire-rope, by means of which the ore is lifted from the subterranean depths.

Shortly before Three o'clock the company, which altogether numbered from 120 to 150 ladies and gentlemen, began to assemble in the neighbourhood of the place where the luncheon was set out. The large marquee used for the flower shows, &c., was set up for this occasion in the garden of Capt. Rowe's house, and being very handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, evergreens, &c., it presented a remarkably effective appearance. Across the back of the tent was a brilliant design in evergreens, flowers, and transparencies. Running across the top was the motto, "Success to the Great Laxeley Mining Company;" this was surmounted by a crown, while underneath were the Mox arms. Immediately in front of this was placed the head table, at which were seated Mr. G. W. DUMPELL, H.K., the Chairman of the company, and several ladies and gentlemen. Down the sides of the tent were ranged tables, that on the left of the Chairman being presided over by Mr. James Spittal, and that on the right by Mr. W. Tuxford, both of whom are directors of this company. Besides these gentlemen there were present—Messrs. H. B. Noble, Melladew, W. Beckwith, L. G. Howard, R. Hirst (Leeds), R. Lomax (Bolton), Leigh Hall (Bolton), Kirk (Wrexham), W. Berry, C. Cleator, H. Goss, Granville, J. Quayle, C. W. Beckwith,

W. Beckwith, Jun. (Liverpool), W. Dumbell, Jun., N. Macadam, J. Cubbon, W. M. S. Moore, W. St. Jefferon, B. J. Cochrane, J. J. Hope (Liverpool), T. Wilson, R. S. D'Ousey, Capt. McGregor, Capt. Rowe, Capt. Barkell, Rev. W. Hawley, Rev. J. Bellamy, &c. There were also a great many ladies present. The luncheon, which was supplied by the Castle Mona Hotel Company, comprised all the delicacies of the season, and was so admirably served as to confer every credit on Miss Bate, the manager of the Castle Mona Hotel. The wines, too, were so choice as to leave nothing to be desired in that respect. The London Operatic Band—decidedly the most talented musicians that have visited the Island for many years—had been specially engaged to perform for the occasion; and during luncheon and between the speeches an admirable selection of music was performed. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of the evening—"Success to the Great Laxeley Mining Company (Limited)." He said: "This meeting is called together for the purpose of social intercourse between those interested in this great mining company, and those who are well-wishers to it. Hitherto, we have only had dinners in connection with the company, and consequently the ladies, the most interesting part of the community, have not been able to take part in these little festivities. Hitherto, the English shareholders who had not attended the meetings of the company, held on the Island, have not had an opportunity of inspecting the mine. They had been content to take things very satisfactorily on faith. They believed that there was a mine in the Isle of Man, though they never had seen it, and the only positive evidence they had of its existence was the fact that they received very handsome dividends out of it, though, perhaps, they might have dimly imagined that some day it might be wound-up under the Limited Liability Act. (Laughter.) The directors, therefore, thought that it would be much more satisfactory if we had a complimentary luncheon, such as this, to which every shareholder, lady or gentleman, could invite a friend, meaning, of course, that every lady should invite a gentleman, and every gentleman a lady. (Laughter.) We all know very well that no class of persons are so fond of a little bit of speculation as ladies. (Laughter.) If a lady has 800l. or 400l. on hand, her first question is, 'How shall I lay it out? I do not want,' she says, 'to put it in a place where I can only get a miserable 2½ per cent. out of it; but I should like to put it into one of those crack concerns, out of which I can get 10 or 15 per cent.' (Laughter.) You must not imagine, from what I have said, that I am going to propose the health of the ladies. No; but I intend to propose 'Success to the Great Laxeley Mining Company'—a company upon the property of which the thousands of persons resident in this little valley depend for a livelihood. The company have from 600 to 700 men in their employ, and if you allow for the wives and children of the married men, you will see that I am not far wrong when I say that there are thousands of persons dependent upon this great mine. I have been connected with this company for many years—when it was a little company in its proprietary, but great in its works, and now when it is great in both respects—and I must say that it has always done its best for the good of the parish in which it is situated from one end to the other; and it is as well that you should know that in the year of the great famine this parish was the only one that did not require assistance from the public funds. Why? Because the mine demanded labour, and the wages were secure. It is impossible to calculate the good the company does. When it was comparatively a large company—which was not my wish at all—it was no bubble undertaking, but a bona fide project, honestly put forward, and honestly carried out, as I hope and believe, for the benefit of those who invested their money in it. (Applause.) There is one word I wish to say in connection with this toast, and that is this—that I have no doubt it will be gratifying for you to learn that, while entertaining you to-day, the directors have not forgotten the snows by which this mine prospers. A dividend will be given to the miners. (Loud Applause.) It was not considered advisable to give them the entertainment to-day, as it was advisable to have the mine in full operation on the occasion of your visit to it. The day for the dinner to the miners has not yet been fixed, but it most probably will be next month. He (the Chairman) then proposed, in a very characteristic speech, the "Health of the Guests."

Mr. COUNSELLOR MELLADREW responded. He spoke in high terms of the pleasure he had always received on his numerous visits to the Island. He always felt at home here, and, therefore, had the greatest pleasure and delight in visiting the Island. He trusted that the Chairman would long live to fill the position he occupied. No man could fill it better than he did. He (the Chairman) had spoken of the good the Governor had done for the Island, but he (Mr. Melladew) was sure that his Excellency had never done one-tenth part the good that their Chairman had done. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN then, in a humorous speech, proposed "The Ladies," coupling with the toast the name of Mrs. Loeb.—Mr. C. W. BECKWITH responded in suitable terms. The ladies then retired.

A SHAREHOLDER proposed, in eulogistic terms, "The Health of the Chairman." (Cheers.) The speaker spoke highly of the services rendered to the company by the Chairman and directors, and expressed his conviction that the Great Laxeley would continue to pay dividends not only for years, but for generations to come. (Cheers.)—The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said that it strengthened his hands and those of his co-directors in the discharge of their onerous duties to find that they had the confidence of the shareholders. He (the Chairman) then spoke in high terms of the services rendered to the company by Capt. Rowe, Capt. Barkell, and the other officers of the company. He (the Chairman) begged to propose their healths. (Cheers.)

Capt. ROWE, in returning thanks, said that the expression of confidence in him which the shareholders had just given afforded him very great pleasure. Their Chairman had spoken of the continued prosperity of the mine, but as directors, he might say, never went underground, they were dependent upon their servants for their representations as to the true state of things in the mine itself. Meeting the shareholders face to face he (Capt. Rowe) was happy to assure them that their dividends would be continued. (Applause.) Fourteen years ago the great wheel was set to work, and he then stated his opinion that the mine would be a permanent paying property. That statement had been so fully realised that they might now regard the mine as "help-love" property, for there was no sign of the mine being exhausted, or the dividends being lessened for very many years to come. (Loud cheers.)

Capt. BARKELL, in returning thanks, congratulated the shareholders on the immense success of the property, the Great Laxeley Mine. He had met a gentleman on the "washing" the previous day, who had told him that he had heard that the Great Laxeley was exhausted. He (Capt. Barkell) told him that it would not be exhausted in his day, or his children's either. (Cheers.) He had made some notes of the present value of the mine. The 200 is worth 70l. per fathom; the sunk sinking below the 190, 70l.; the 160, 50l.; the 150, 40l.; and the 140, recently improved, is worth 45l. per fm. The stops in the roof of the 165 are worth 70l., 100l., 60l., and 120l. respectively. In Dumbell's, the 165, or bottom level, is worth 50l. per fm., and there are two levels above, each worth 60l. per fm. That did not look like exhaustion. There are more fathoms of reserve ore ground now than there were two years ago. He mentioned that they were not so rich, but the quality was more than made up by the quantity. Both Captain Rowe and himself had worked harmoniously together, for what they considered the best interests of the mine. If they had failed in carrying out that object it was owing to a want of ability, and not through any lack of desire to do so. (Hear, hear.) He felt confident that there was not the remotest chance of their being wound-up under the Limited Liability Act, as had been hinted at by their worthy Chairman. (Cheers, and Laughter.)

A SHAREHOLDER stated some facts for the purpose of showing the condition of the mine now, as compared to what it was in the year 1826. At that time the mine was valued for the Duke of Athol, who was advised not to sell at any price to the British Government the minerals of the Island. The valuation then put upon the Great Laxeley Mine for the Duke was 40,000l.; but the Crown surveyors stated that as the raisings of the mine were only 16 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende, it could not be worth working.

After some further proceedings, of a general nature, the company separated.

PENHALE WHEEL VOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street, on Monday, July 13, 1868.

Mr. THOMAS HOLROYD in the chair. Mr. WM. BATTYE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 1449l. 12s. 7d. The following report of the agent was read:—

July 13.—In presenting you with my quarterly report, I beg to state that the engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 84; in the present bottom we have a very hard floor of ground, composed of capels and elvan, owing to which our speed is not so good. I do not expect this will hold many feet deeper. It runs through the district, and has been seen between the 80 and 90 in Wheel Metal, and at the 90, in Old Wheel Vor; in the last-named mine, from the 90 to the 124, they met with bunches of tin, but below the 124 courses of tin. By the end of August we anticipate reaching the 94, and shall proceed to cross-cut to the end of the lodes standing on the north and south side of the shaft, so as to prove them, and ascertain the depth to reach their junction, which is a most important point. We are situated between the same cross-courses as Great Wheel Vor and Wheel Metal, with the same floors of ground, below which in the latter they are making profitable returns of tin. My firm opinion is that the sinking of our engine-shaft will lead to results equally as successful as in the above mines. Penhale North Lode: The lode in the 66, driving west of Holroyd's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of mundle, copper, blende, and good stones of tin; in this level the north and south Penhale lodes will form a junction, but on Monday I purpose cross-cutting to prove the south lode, and also to see how far they now stand apart. Ritchie's shaft, sinking below the 50, in whole ground, is down 5 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is 10 in. wide, and has gradually improved, now worth 4l. per fathom for tin. In the 50 west end we are driving through the border cross-course, which is composed of a large quantity of mundle, blende, and a little tin; we are pushing on this end with all haste, to get on the western side, which has not been seen below the 10. At the 50 we have a long run west on the line of lodes, in part of the Pollard's sett; this has lately been annexed to our property. The 50 fm. level cross-cut, south from Ritchie's shaft, is driven 4 fms. 2 ft. still, however, I still, however, think the main lode is further south. We have ten pitches working on tribute, at 3s. 4d. in 1l.—standard for tin 50l. per ton. We have sunk in shafts 16 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., in winze 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., driven in levels 13 fms. 4 ft., stoped 3 fms., cut ground for and put in angle-bobs, shieves, rods, &c., from Holroyd's to Ritchie's shaft, where we have sent down a 6-inch lift complete, cased and divided shaft, and put in penthouse. Number of hands at present employed underground—on tinwork, 21 men and 3 boys; tribute, 20 men; timber and pitman, 2; fillers, 3. At surface—landers, 2; spalling and sundry work, 2 men and 3 boys; enginemen, 4; carpenters and sawyers, 3 (occasionally); smiths, 2; dressing floors and barn-lug-house, 2 men, 7 boys, and 10 girls; total, 92. We sold during the quarter 3 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. of black tin, which realised 189l. 14s., and we shall sell on Monday, July 27, about 2½ tons more.—W. H. MARTIN.

The following letter from Mr. W. H. Martin was also read:—

July 13.—In reply to yours of the 16th, yesterday afternoon I saw the Wheel Metal agents and old Capt. William Rogers, the shaftman at Old Wheel Vor. The hardest floor of ground in Old Wheel Vor was about 9 feet thick at the 90 (not the 94, as I before stated), and from the 90 to the 124 they had bunches of tin, which was worked on at as low a tribute as 1s. in 1l. for seven years, by eight men, who received per month for that time from 8l. to 8l. per man. From

the 124 they had a rich course of tin down to the 295 (bottom level). The stratification in Wheal Vor shaft is blue-slate killas, ours is identical. The agents showed me some stones which came from the hard floor at the 90; they are of the same composition as our Cape and Cornish. From the 60 to the 90 was the bearing, and from the 90 to the 100 the poorest piece of ground; the price paid for sinking below the 70 to the bottom (excepting the hard floor) was from 20l. to 25l. per fathom. The floor of ground referred to passes through five shafts in Old Wheal Vor, but vary a little in the depths. I cannot show anything on a sketch more than I have informed you, as I was never underground in Old Wheal Vor. The same floor passes through Wheal Metal, between the 80 and 90; and, from the changes under the floor referred to in the above mines, we may reasonably expect similar results by continuing the sinking of our engine shafts. Since we met with the hard floor of ground in our engine shaft, and I found by enquiry that there was another such floor in the Old Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, it has greatly strengthened my opinion that we shall be rewarded for our perseverance. The report is forwarded per this post. I estimate the cost for the next three months will be much the same as the last to carry on the points we have now in operation. We have on the floors 4 tons 7 cwt. of tin sampled, but owing to our former tin dresser being taken away without notice, we have not secured as yet an efficient man to dress all our tin for the next sale. I had only one applicant for the place, and he is on trial for a month.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. By the balance-sheet just read, it would be seen that the liabilities were about 100l. less than at the last meeting. In addition to which 100l. had been paid to Mr. Popham for the lease of a portion of the Polladras sett, which adjoined Penhale on its western boundary, and from which returns of tin were hoped to be made within the next three months. It could not fall, he thought, to be regarded as highly satisfactory that the indications in the shaft so closely resembled those in that of their neighbours' mines, Great Vor and Wheal Metal. Within the last few days a hard band of ground had come in, which, although expensive to sink through, yet, by analogy of those mines to which he had just alluded, there was every reason to hope that the same satisfactory results would be realised when the bar had been penetrated. The letter which the secretary had just read fully explained the position of this bar of unproductive rock, and the indications presented; and it would be observed that the agent expected by the end of August to be down to the 94 fathom level, at which point, or near thereto, they might hope for strong evidences of tin, in which case Penhale would soon rank with the richest tin mines in Cornwall.

Major SANFORD said he had recently returned from the mine, about a fortnight since. He could corroborate every word contained in the report, and could also speak as to the continued zeal, activity, and ability manifested by their agent in the interests of the company. The machinery and works appeared to be in the best order, and everything about the mine was in all respects most satisfactory and encouraging. He might add that he went underground, and minutely inspected the shaft, and the sinking of the engine shaft. He informed him that from the discoveries now being made he would be able to return 5 tons of tin per month, which would be of considerable assistance towards enabling them to sink the engine shaft, which was so important to the success of the undertaking.

Mr. BATTYE thought that the report, but more especially the letter he had read, would be perused with interest by all connected with the mine, if for no other reason than that they confirmed the statements that had been put forward from time to time as to the value of the property. The agent seemed to have reasons to believe that when the hard bar of ground had been broken through the tin ground would be reached, when the shareholders would be rewarded for their perseverance.

The report was received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 10s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, Mr. H. MILFORD in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the previous one were read and confirmed. The statement of accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 262l. 8s. 4d., and a loss on the three months of 1016l. 3s. 11d. The agent's report was read, as follows:—

July 21.—North Boundary Lode: Since the last general meeting we have cleared up and secured the adit shaft on this lode to the depth of the deep adit, which is 22 fathoms from surface. In clearing this shaft we accidentally came upon an old adit level 6 fathoms above the deep adit, which was quite unknown to us at the time of the last meeting. This level we find to be driven a considerable distance, but to what extent we cannot say at the present time. We have cleared out the said shallow level for about 40 fathoms east, where there is a cross-cut driven north and south, but how far we cannot say. This operation was carried out for proof of the character of the lode, or lodes, I presume at this point. These levels being nearly full of stuff I cannot report as yet the character or exact nature of their operations; I would mention, however, that there is a fine channel of mineralised ground here, and I consider it to be an interesting part of your sett, and it may, by-and-by, become a valuable part of your property. Four men should be continued here to thoroughly clear out the whole of the workings, that we may be enabled to examine the lode, or lodes, that the old mine's existence has been proved. The shaft is now strongly ventilated; the quarter shaftmen have had to improve the pitwork in this shaft, and to put in a quantity of new timber to keep it secure; and there are some further repairs required, which we shall do by degrees, according to circumstances.—Homersham's Shaft: Very little has been done towards proving the lodes in the 156 since your last general meeting, in consequence of the shaftmen having been engaged removing the old main-rods, and putting in new ones in their place, and taking out old plunger-pole, stuffing-box, and gland, and other pumpwork which had become defective through the action of the strongly mineralised water; repairing the ladder and punch rod, and other shaft work. They are now engaged removing the 6-inch sinking, or bottom lift, which has become defective, and fixing a 10-inch column, with a 9-inch working barrel, lined with brass, in its place, which when finished will effect a saving of leather and time. The little that has been done in the 156 fm. level cross-cut north since I last reported on it does not show any improvement, but continues to be overcharged with iron, and very hard for exploring; I think all operations should, therefore, be suspended in this level for the time, and the money applied to proving the south, middle, and north lodes, to the east of the slide, in the 140, 130, and other levels. The cross-cut is driven altogether about 11 fms. from the shaft. A cross-cut, in the 140, east of Homersham's shaft, has been extended north about 14½ fms., and we had hoped to have met with an agreeable change here, but we find instead, as in the 156 below, that there is an increase of iron, and other unfavourable indications; consequently we have suspended this operation, and have put the men to drive a cross-cut in the end of the 140, from south lode, which is over the point of horse and slide (vide the plan), and where the chances for a good discovery seem to be very great. The 130 has been driven east on the south lode about 17 fathoms since the last meeting, where we had hoped to have met with a discovery, but the lode having become small, and not so promising, we have suspended it, and put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the 130, on the south part of the middle lode. The said winze (Sobey's) is down about 5 fathoms; the lode in the bottom of which is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom at this time. This operation, when communicated at the 140, will considerably improve the ventilation in the 140 and 130, and cut out a section of ground that will produce some ore for further samplings. Davey's cross-cut has been extended north from main level in the 130 about 20 fathoms, and intersected two branches and the north lode. These branches (one of which may, probably, prove to be the middle lode in going east) are, according to their present bearing, likely to form a junction with the north lode; but, as they are now embedded in the elvan course, I should not like to speak definitely as to their direction in going east through the elvan; they assume, however, a good position, and are very kind, in my opinion, to assume every effort to prove the 130 on the north lode these branches may be proved, but, if not by that operation, it can be done by a cross-cut south from the north lode, or a cross-cut north from the south lode, by-and-by, as circumstances may dictate. The north lode has been driven on east of Davey's cross-cut, in the 130, a little over 8 fms., and proved to be 3, 4, and 4½ ft. wide on an average; in the present end it is 4 feet wide, exceedingly promising, containing a strong, well-defined mineralised capel, quartz, pebble, prill, munde, and copper ore, with a quantity of water issuing from the bottom of the shaft, and, in my opinion, it assumes every characteristic for anticipating a good discovery ere long. The cross-cut in the 100 has been driven north from the main level about 8 fms., and intersected the north lode. The 100 has been driven west of the cross-cut about 6 fms. on the course of the north lode, which has proved to be about 2 ft. wide on an average, and contains capel, quartz, pebble, munde, and in places some yellow copper ore; the lode in the present end is about 20 in. wide, and contains quartz, munde, and good stones of copper ore. The 100 has been extended east of the cross-cut about 7 fms. on the course of the north lode, which has proved to be 3 ft. wide, and produced on an average 1 ton of yellow ore per fathom; in the present end the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, and disordered a little by the elvan; it is, however, a promising lode, and will improve again shortly I expect. The plans of the mine will be laid before you, by which you will perceive the position of our present operations; and seeing we have upwards of 300 fms. of unworked ground in advance of our extreme eastern operations I consider the chances of opening up a good mine in this section to be very good, and that we can carry out the operations as suggested, during the next quarter, will require about 500l. per month; in the meantime we shall probably raise about 400l. worth of ore. WILLIAM RICHARDS.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the accounts be received and adopted, said that he should be happy to explain any item the shareholders might deem necessary. They would see that there had been a very heavy loss on the three months' working, and it had been a matter of anxious enquiry to find some means to reduce the monthly cost. Several shareholders, some of whom held largely, had relinquished their shares, thus throwing a greater burden on the present proprietors; but, in case of any demand consequent on an improvement springing up, the committee could deal with those shares to the advantage of the company. As regarded the long and elaborate report they had heard read, Capt. Richards was present, and would explain by the working plan the nature of the present operations, and would ask him if he could not point out some way of reducing this monthly cost to about 300l.?

Capt. RICHARDS said that there were some very interesting points which he should like to see developed, the new north lode being one of them, but he could not see how the workings could be carried on for that sum. Mr. MURCHISON said that the engine alone cost 150l. per month. Capt. RICHARDS said that he should like to see the whole of the present working plan carried out, but that could not be done without money. If carried out he had no doubt, but that it would result favourably. It must be remembered that upwards of 55,000l. worth of ore had been sold from East Russell, and that when it was years after the first workings were commenced before a stone of ore was seen. When he took the management the mine was poor, and continued to the present time, the lode in the 135 containing more iron further they got into it. There were, however, two very promising points on No. 1 north lode—the 130 and 100 east; these levels were whole to surface, and about 300 fms.

from the boundary there was also the new north lode, which they had recently found in an adit, the existence of which they had no previous knowledge.

Mr. MURCHISON, in reply to a Shareholder, said that the total number of shares relating to the mine was 10,000, and that the total number of shares held by the shareholders was 10,000.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the workings be confined to the three points named by Capt. Richards—the 130 and 100 east, and the new north lode, at a cost not exceeding 250l. to 300l. per month.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next question was the call that would be required. There were payments that it was necessary the committee should at once make, but if a heavy call were made it would frighten other shareholders into relinquishing their shares, and if a small one were made they would not be suspended.

The SECRETARY said that a call of 6s. per share would enable them to go on for the present. The reduction in the monthly cost could not take effect until August, there would, therefore, be two months' cost at the full rate to come into the next account.

A call of 6s. per share was made, and a resolution passed that the shares relinquished be accepted, in accordance with the 21st rule of the company's rules and regulations. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Michael's House, on Thursday, Mr. JAMES WESTON in the chair.

Mr. MATTHEW GREENE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 496l. 14s. 9d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

July 21.—I beg to hand you my report of this mine, for the meeting to be held on the 23d inst., showing the work completed, together with the future prospects.—North Shaft, on the Eastern Lode: The 20 fathom level has been driven south 10 fathoms, and through this drive the lode has varied in size from 1 ft. 3 in. to 2½ ft. wide, and is composed of capel, quartz, prill, fluor-spar, munde, and rich stones of silver-lead ore—a very promising lode. From the great increase of water and keeping the levels clear by horse and pump, the expense incurred by such was an item of considerable importance, therefore I thought it necessary to suspend our operations here until we had our engine at work. The 10 has been extended south of the shaft 8 fathoms, making a total of 26 fathoms. In the last 4 fathoms of this drive the lode was 2 feet wide, and produced at times as much as 3 cwt. of rich silver-lead ore per fathom; the lode in the further point presents a healthy and kindly appearance. This part of the mine is now in order to put the mine into a profitable state of working. It was deemed best to put a cross-cut from the bottom of the shaft, at 57 fathoms deep; and as the western lode underlies about 3 feet, and the eastern lode about 10 inches in a fathom, it will considerably lessen the extent of our cross-cut, and enable us to prove this most important point in about half the time, and save also one-half of the expense as at first anticipated. The adit level is cleared and timbered 79 fathoms, and completed to the engine-shaft, in which we passed through some good silver-lead ground. We have also cleared up the adit shafts. 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ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

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MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSERS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for 25 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when, properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mine or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The ore is coming in gradually in the 65 east, and is now worth 10s. per fathom, and still improving, while the water is less, and in the 65 west, and every way we are expecting a rich course of ore in the 65 west, as well as east. The shares have been in great demand, and rose to 45s., when certain "bears" banged them, and tried every means to get down the price. We believe, however, there will be a great rise next week, if the ore further improves in the bottom levels. The drop in the standard affected the sale of ore on Thursday, but the sales for the quarter have realised about 3000l., making a profit of nearly 1200l.

"J. H. H."—We know nothing of the parties or the mine.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—We cannot answer the numerous enquiries we have received this week.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.—Market very quiet. Prince of Wales, 34s. to 36s.; Chilverton Moor, 6s. to 7s.; East Basset, 15s. to 17s.; chiefly dealt in; Great Retallack, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; West Frances, 24s. to 26s.; Yudanamutana, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per share.

MONDAY.—Market more active. Prince of Wales, 34s. to 36s.; Chilverton Moor, 6s. to 7s.; Chontales, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; East Basset, 15s. to 17s.; Great Caradon, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Yudanamutana, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Gt. Retallack, 3s. to 3s. 6d.

TUESDAY.—Good demand for Prince of Wales, East Basset, Yudanamutana, Buler, and Herodfoot. Prince of Wales, 35s. to 37s.; East Basset, 14s. to 16s.; Yudanamutana, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Buler, 7s. to 10s.; Herodfoot, 3s. to 4s.; Chilverton Moor, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; West Chilverton, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; West Frances, 23s. to 25s.; Great Retallack, 3s. to 3s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY.—Active demand to-day for Prince of Wales and Chilverton Moor at an advance. Prince of Wales, 37s. to 40s.; Chilverton Moor, 6s. to 7s.; West Chilverton, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Buler, 7s. to 10s.; Yudanamutana, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Seton, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; East Basset, 14s. to 15s.; Chontales, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Great Retallack, 3s. to 3s. 6d.

THURSDAY.—Active demand for Prince of Wales, which advanced to 41s. buyers. Chilverton Moor also in good demand at 6s. to 7s.; Yudanamutana, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Great Retallack, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; North Roskear, 14s. to 15s.; West Frances, 24s. to 26s.; Chontales, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; East Basset, 14s. to 15s.

FRIDAY.—Active demand for Prince of Wales shares up to 45s.; Great Retallack, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; West Chilverton, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Yudanamutana, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Chontales, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Chilverton Moor, 6s. to 7s.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, July 16: I have this day renewed my visit at this mine and thoroughly inspected your property, which I am glad to find is progressing in a very satisfactory manner, particularly on the success so recently obtained in discovering the great south lode, which is an entire auxiliary to all the former, and extensive operations on the different lodes throughout the mine. This lode has been discovered by means of a cross-cut being put out south from the 1st shaft some 20 fms., where it is now laid open about 15 fms. on its course, showing a most flattering appearance, being composed of soft friable spar, heavily charged with sulphurous muddle, and fine stones of yellow and black oxide of copper ore, which is now in the present end, varying in size from 4 to 8 feet wide, in exceedingly easy ground for exploring; the western driving will intersect a small cross-course in some 8 fms., and the great cross-course will be met with in about 22 fathoms. This is a most important piece of ground, and in all probability will be found highly remunerative. It may not be out of the place to observe that the property is situated on the bank of the River Tamar, on lands possessed by his grace the Duke of Bedford, bounded on the north by the Devon and Cornwall United Mines and on the west by the Gawton Copper Mines; its geological character is clay-slate, and its prominent position far surpasses any other mining site in this locality, from the fact that the north-west boundary adjoins the navigable River Tamar, and embraces from thence eastward a mountain nearly 600 feet high, in which all the lodes traverse through the entire length of the set, which is about 600 fms., that are already known to be seven in number, accompanied by a large elvan course, and intersected by one very large cross-course and some smaller ones, which adds much to its intrinsic value. All these lodes can be invariably worked by adit levels from the western part of the set for nearly 500 fms. deep, and the lodes thoroughly proved by different levels being extended in their proper position, without the aid of any expensive pumping machinery. To this important mode of operation some attention has been directed, principally on the so-called engine-shaft lode, which is laid by the middle adit level being driven on its course east some 300 fms., and at the most extreme point is over 50 fms. below the surface. This extensive driving has been principally on the flookan part or north lode, which has not been found very productive in either Okel Tor or Gawton Copper Mines, while the most productive lodes are without doubt still (standing) to be found to the south, and can be thoroughly ascertained by cross-cuts at a small expense. I am not prepared to say what quantity of ore may have been returned from these old workings, looking over the whole as it now stands, including such extensive driving, and the present point from which cross-cuts can be extended to any place to intersect the north and south lodes (say) 60 fms. deep, and, in addition, is the deep adit level driven from Gawton Mine some short distance into this set, which is 96 fms. deep at the present point, giving the advantage of all dry ground for nearly 500 fms. in length, with at least seven known lodes, such as Gawton Copper Mine and Okel Tor possess to the west, where large monthly returns in both mines are being made, and the main lode yielding 6 tons of ore per fm., now driving east towards this mine. Taking this view of the property as it now stands before us, with upwards of 10,000l. worth of valuable labour already done, exclusive of buildings, plant, and machinery, which partly consist of a 22-inch cylinder rotary engine, suitable for winding, crushing, pumping, &c., with a quantity of other useful mining materials, I think we need not attempt to produce any further facilities (although this property possesses many) being so near the quay for all manner of transit to show it considerably beyond an ordinary speculation.

J. Mitchell, July 23: I beg to enclose you the produce of the sample of ore broken from the lode, which I consider to be a fair average, which was worth 1s. 10d. per ton, and likely to improve.

BYRN GWOG.—S. Harpur, July 20: We have suspended the whole of the drivings in the eastern part of the mine, all the levels having been driven up to a large bed of shale, which appears to be extending from the top to the bottom of the mine, and so far as we have yet ascertained, cut off all the bearing or productive lead measures. We have driven a level some 60 fms. or more into this shale bed at the 70 fms. level, and also at the 66 fms. level, but as yet without any sign of getting through it. Having seen for some time past our reserves becoming exhausted, without there being much probability of early discoveries in this part of the mine, we have turned our attention more to the western end, where, I am happy to say, we have succeeded, in a comparatively short time, in getting down and completing Bramwell's shaft to the 85 fms. level, tip plate cut, and skip-roads put in, and winzes communicated from the 66, 75, and the 85 fms. level, thereby giving proper ventilation for a speedy development. The lode in the 75 is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing soft clay and fine lumps of lead ore—a most promising lode. The price for driving this level has been reduced from 12s. to 2s. per fm. This has been the most desirable object connected with the mine, as hitherto we have had nothing but hard ground to contend with. In this level, about 30 fms. west from Bramwell's shaft, we have commenced the sinking of a winze, where the lode is worth fully 2 tons of lead per fathom. The 85 has been driven west but a short distance beyond Bramwell's shaft; about 2 fms. east of this level, or before reaching Bramwell's shaft, we cut into a similar lode to that in the 75—soft ground, with good ore, producing from 2 to 3 tons per fathom, and the price for driving much reduced; this end will now produce about 2 tons per fm., and will be pushed on with all dispatch; and, as soon as advanced a sufficient distance, that it will not inconvenience the sinkers, Bramwell's shaft will be resumed below the 85, on a lode worth now 3 tons per fathom. This also being easier for progress, we hope soon to lay open some good ore ground. We have cleared up one of the old shafts on the south lode about 40 yards, but, having encountered some loose and heavy ground, we were obliged to discontinue it. Another shaft is now being cleared up on the main

lode, and have got down about 40 yards; this will be continued about another 40 yards, when we shall reach the old workings, and expect to find lead. We do not expect our returns for the ensuing quarter to quite equal the last, but our cost will be diminished in proportion. In conclusion, I beg to say that I have no doubt by prosecuting this part of the mine our outlay and perseverance will be rewarded with success.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, F. Hosking, July 22: The ground in the rise in the back of the 100 fms. level, east of engine-shaft, and in the 100 cross-cut, continues much the same as when last reported on, and there is no particular change taken place in the mine during the past week.

CARADON CONSOLS.—July 21: In the 78 west the lode continues large and spotted with ore throughout; there is somewhat more spar, vugs, &c., than we have hitherto seen at that level. In the winze below the 68 it is not so wide, but tolerably good work. The 68 west is without change.

CASHWELL.—John Peart, July 18: The drift below Sear Limestone going east is much easier to drive; the vein is 2½ ft. wide, and some very good ore, yielding 2 tons per fathom. No. 1 stope, next to the drift, forehead, is looking well going up; the vein is 5 ft. wide, and all mixed through with ore, and produces some very large pieces. No. 2 stope is worked up to the top of the limestone, and we have been drawing out the work the last two weeks. No. 3 stope going west continues the same. The stope in 5 yards limestone is yielding very well; the vein being narrow does not produce so great a quantity, but will work to a profit. We are making a sump at Dukes's in the Sear Limestone, but have not met with any ore worth saving. On June 26 we sold to Messrs. Shield and Dinning 40 tons of lead ore, at 12s. 16s. 3d.

CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, J. Borlase, July 23: Cookney's shaftmen are now engaged putting in timber and securing this shaft. The 110 east is producing stones of lead. In the 78, east of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and muddle. There is a large stream of water flowing from the 78 fms. level cross-cut north; this we consider a very favourable indication.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—J. Juleff, Wm. Bennetts, July 24: The engine-shaft is 10½ fms. below the 75. The 75 west lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead, and is looking very promising. In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and muddle. In the 65 east we have been, and are still, opening on a fine looking lode, producing good stones of silver-lead. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 65, 10 fms. ahead of the 75 west end, is down 2 fms., in a lode worth 10s. per fathom. In sinking Clogg's shaft we are making good progress, and are down 16 fms. from surface.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, July 21: In the 142, west of Walker's shaft, we are driving the end in the kilias by the side of the lode with all possible speed, by a full party of men; the ground is favourable for progress. In the stope in the back of this level, east of the winze, the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 14s. per fathom. In the 150 fathom level end, driving west of the same shaft, we are carrying about 8 ft. of the south part of the lode, which is still good for tin, and worth 50s. per fathom; the end is hard and spare for driving. In cutting out the lode in this level, east of the cross-cut, we find the south part of the same contains a little more capel, but still producing some good work for tin. We cannot yet report its full size or value. In the winze sinking below the 100, west of Walker's shaft, we are carrying down 1 foot of the tin part of the lode, which is worth for the length of the winze (9 feet) 30s. per fathom, with no appearance of reaching the north wall. The lode in the western stope in the back of the 100 is 8 feet wide, and worth 12s. per fathom. In the middle stope the lode and branches, for 15 feet wide, are producing some good work for tin, and in places worth 15s. per fathom. In the eastern stope the lode is 10 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, iron, and tin, and worth for the latter 16s. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are producing just the same quality work for tin, therefore there is no alteration to make.

DEEP LEVEL.—July 20: The lode in the deep level going west of Junction, on Pant-y-go vein, is about 16 in. wide, composed principally of spar, and containing occasional spots of lead ore, in hard ground. In the deep level, going south-west on deep level vein, the lode is 12 inches wide, composed of limestone, spar, and spots of ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the pitch over this level, working by eight men, near the present end, is 2 ft. wide, worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the winze, sinking below the 174 yard level, east of the 100, the lode is 18 in. wide, with a little improved, now producing some good stones of lead ore; we are making fair progress in sinking this winze. We have a good deal of water coming in from the eastern end, but this far it finds its way to the deep level, which is very fortunate for us. The lode in the 204 yard level, east of Eytan's shaft, is rather small and unproductive at present, being in a hard floor of ground. The 174 yard level, west of Pant-y-go shaft, is principally in old workings. There is no change to notice in Trustees' shaft, which is being sunk by six men, and is now down about 114 yards below the surface. The 174 yard level, new in the old pitches. Our surface level is nearly all run out from our pool.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 21: We have no change in the cross-cut south at the 34, east of the whim shaft. The pitches and stopes are producing fair quantities of ore.

EAST DARREN.—July 15: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, not looking so well as when last reported; being disordered by broken up ground, now yielding saving work for dressing. In the 104 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing saving work for dressing. In the 104 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, below the level of the lode is 5 yards wide, producing fully 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is 2 yards wide, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is large, producing about 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 92, west of boundary, the lode is 1 yard wide, unproductive for lead ore. In the 80 east the lode is 1½ yard wide, unproductive for lead, being disordered by cross joints and broken up ground. In the drift over this level, east of Hughes's winze, the lode is 5 ft. wide, not looking so well as when last reported; the ground has become soft and broken up, and is yielding saving work for dressing. In the 68 east the lode is 1½ yard wide, yielding some good branches of ore. The tribute pitches throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantities of ore. We have put the wheel to work, and commenced drawing the water out of Skinner's shaft. The new shaft at Blaenwen is being sunk as fast as possible. In the cross-cut north at New Pool no indication of a lode has been seen yet. Our machinery is in good order, and the drawing and dressing progressing regularly.

EAST PHOENIX.—J. Nancarrow, July 20: The sinking of Bowman's shaft and the driving of the 106 east are continued without intermission, but there is no alteration in either since the setting. The winze below the 82 is communicated with the 94; the ventilation is greatly improved, and we are now working on the Carbona, which is worth 10s. per fm. The ground is easily broken, and it is likely to improve the quality. The lode in the 70 east is 1 ft. wide, and has a very good appearance for tin. The lode in the 50 is larger, and is opening up ground that will work on tribute. The pitches look just as they did at the 100, and are yielding well.

EAST ROSKEAR.—C. Glasdon, July 23: In the 115, east of King's shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 7s. per fathom. In the 115, west of King's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 3s. per fathom. In the 105, east of shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 4s. per fathom. In the 106, west of the shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 3s. per fathom. In the 95, west of shaft, the lode has very much improved, now 12 in. wide, worth 4s. per fathom, and likely to further improve as it gets clear of the cross-course. In the rise in the back of the 95, east of shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 4s. per fathom; this will be suspended for a short time while the men are stopping a piece of ground to give better ventilation.

EAST SETON.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Jun., July 23: In Basset's engine-shaft we continue to sink through a favourable stratum of clay-slate rock for the production of copper, and find the water increasing from the south, proving an indication of the proximity of the lode. In Cartwright's shaft the country rock is also of a favourable character for copper, and easy for progress. We have recently been meeting with veins containing lead, muddle, spar, &c., and, although, although, although, and which, which, according to every appearance, drop into the lode in depth. These are looked upon as very favourable indications by practical miners generally.

EAST SNAFFELL.—Wm. H. Rowe, July 22: The shaft is sinking with all possible speed, now about 4½ fathoms below the 20. According to the dip of the ore ground in the 15, we shall soon be seeing something of it at this point; but looking at the unsettled nature of the ground above the 15, from which the calculation was taken, it is quite possible the tendency northwards below that level will be followed, and the lode will be of considerable value. Before driving the 20 further north I have put the men to stop the roof a little, and the result has been to lay open a very fair tribute pitch, which, according to present appearances, will yield us some ore at a profit, besides proving more thoroughly the dip of this apparently independent stop or bunch.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 22: No lode has been taken down at the engine-shaft since our last advice. The lode in the 100 is 12 in. wide, worth 4s. per fathom, and is yielding 1½ tons of copper ore per fathom, with good work for tin, together worth 15s. per fathom. The lode in the 95 east is 20 in. wide, worth 7s. per fathom; this end is also looking more kindly. The men are making excellent progress with the 75 cross-cut south, towards the canner. We have to-day sampled (computed) 85 tons of copper ore.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, July 23: The ground we have been taking away to bring the skip-road to the 60 has opened out very well. South lode: We are driving west below the 45, in a lode 4 feet wide, producing rich stamping work, and have to get a little further west to reach the usual run of tin ground. The stope below the 45 is worth from 40s. to 50s. per fathom.

EBURY.—Wm. Kitto, July 23: In the shaft sinking below the 50 I see no change of importance since my last, good lumps of lead occasionally. The 50 fms. level end, driving east, looks more cheerful; the ground appears to be getting more open, and the joints spotted with lead. The weather continues very dry.

GANTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., July 17: The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 68, is still of an exceedingly promising appearance, and our progress in sinking satisfactory. The part of the lode carried in the 70, east from engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. We have commenced a new rise in the back of this level for the purpose of proving the value of the ground in that direction, where the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The part of the lode carried in the 70 west is 5 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and showing a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 60 east is showing indications of improvement, with good stones of ore. The lode in the winze and stope, going down in the bottom of the 60, is yielding from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. All other operations are without change.

GREAT MONA.—John Trewin, July 18: The cutting of trip lode is now completed, and the shaftmen are engaged in cutting the sump-head, and making the necessary preparations for sinking the shaft, which will be proceeded with as fast as possible. We expect to resume the sinking about the end of next week.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, G. Rowden, July 22: We have cut through the lode at the bottom of Sleggan, in a lode 4 feet wide, and produced richly of kindly quartz, peach, muddle, and good spots of ore; we have begun to open west, and are making preparations for bringing down skip-road previous to commence sinking below the 84. The 84 east is worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in King's shaft, below the 84, is worth 15s. per fathom for the length carried (9 ft.). The 84 west is worth 6s. per fathom. There is nothing new to report on in the 74, west of Sleggan's. The bottom of the winze in the 74 west is tight; we are now stopping ground east of same, so as to sink when the lode is spicier; the lode east and west of this winze is worth 15s. per fathom. We shall have the skip-road completed to the bottom of Butler's shaft in a few days, and shall urge on the level east and the sinking of the shaft as soon as possible. We are sinking Vivian's engine-shaft on the north part of the lode, by nine men; the ground is rather stiffer than it has been.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 22: Since last report we have been collecting all the tributaries, in the way of streams, to aid the water-wheels, and although we have yet had no rain, the means we have taken to have so far helped us that we are now gaining on the water of the mine, and have

lowered it 6 feet below the 84. We are continuing to drive the 84 end north now in entirely new ground; the lode is about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, rock, and stones of lead, and altogether of a very hopeful appearance. We have stopes working in the roof of this level worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. In the south end of the mine every effort is being made to effect a communication between the 73 and the 60; in the former the rise is almost unproductive; but in the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. We have about 2 fathoms of ground standing between and when holed I expect to have stopes that will aid our returns. Referring to the bottom of the mine, the instant we fork the water out of the shaft the important change that has recently taken place in the lode there will be pursued with all the force and energy that can be brought to bear. We have 6 tons of lead dressed, and about 9 tons undressed.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, July 18: The No. 1 shaft is drained, and the men will commence working on the lode on Monday morning. No lode has been taken down in the shaft since our letter of Thursday. The lode in the 30 south is 18 in. wide, of white iron, and rich stones of lead. The lode in the 30 north is 20 in. wide, with good lead, and looking very favourable for an improvement. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20 north is worth from 1 to 1½ tons of good lead per fathom. We find a great deal of carbonate of lead in the lode.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, July 24: No. 1 Lode: The 20 is in work, and the men are engaged clearing it out. The lode in the south is 18 in. wide, worth 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the north end the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm.—No. 2 Lode: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 30 is 18 in. wide, composed of friable quartz and occasional stones of lead; the ground has much improved, and looks more favourable for lead than we have seen it for the last 8 or 10 fms. sinking. The lode in the 30 south is 15 in. wide, composed of white iron, stones of lead, and muddle. The lode in the 30 north is 2 ft. wide, composed of friable quartz, with a little lead and gossan; this is precisely the same kind of gossan as that we have immediately south of the bunch of lead in the winze below the 20, where there is a good lode, worth at least 1½ tons per fm.; so far as we can judge the lead is lengthening as we sink, but the water continues quick. We are busy dressing, and hope to sell a parcel of lead on Saturday.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, J. George, July 20: The water is increasing in the new shaft, and the ground is rather harder, so that our progress is slow; but we hope to bore a hole through to the rise below by the end of this week. The rise under the new shaft is up 6 fms.; the lode is improved, and will pay for working. There is not so much lead in the upper part of the end in the 40, but the bottom continues good, and will yield from 6 to 8 cwt. of lead per fm. There is more water in the 50 cross-cut; the ground is all that can be desired for the production of lead, and we expect to reach the lode very shortly. There is no alteration in the 50 east since last week.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, July 22: In Noel's shaft, sinking below the 150, the lode is a little disordered, but still producing some good ore. In the rise in the back of the 150, west of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The other points are much the same as when last reported.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—Richard Pryor, H. Tregoning, July 18: Hill Brothers Engine-Shaft: We have to-day set the following bargains:—The 75 end to drive west from the cross-cut, on tin lode, by six men, at 16s. per fathom, in a lode upwards of 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, and is still improving in value as we make progress west from the cross-cut, and we believe from the present appearance that a further improvement may soon be expected. The 75 end to drive west from the cross-cut, on the Baderen lead lode, by six men, at 7s. per fathom, in a lode about 2 ft. wide, composed of lead, flookan, spar, and muddle, much the same in appearance as when last reported; the ground for the present is rather spare for driving, by means of so many veins of spar crossing the end.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skewis, J. C. Seccombe, July 22: The lode in the 23 is improved in size and value, now 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, and gray copper ore, worth of the latter 12s. per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of this level still continues to be worth 10s. per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 4s. per fm. The lode in the 12 is improved, now 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, muddle, and copper ore, worth 5s. per fm. There is no change to report in the lode at the shaft for this week; we expect to take it down in time for next report.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, July 21: There is no change in the shaft at Gwyn Liffon since last report. The men resumed work in Gwydyr yesterday.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, July 17: The end of the level east in Trough Lead vein comes to improve; it is producing beautiful samples of lead, iron, and spar, and looks well for improvement; I think we shall soon have a better mine at this point. The stope on Trough vein is worth about 16 cwt. of ore per fm. No alteration in Trough low level. The end east in Sear Head vein is quite barren at present. The stopes in north string are worth ½ ton of ore per fathom.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 22: The stope in the bottom of the 140, east of Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 20s. per fathom. The 140 east and the stope over the end are worth 18s. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 130 is worth 20s. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 120 east is worth 30s. per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 120 east is worth 18s. per fathom. The 100 west is without change.

IMPERIAL.—E. Pearce, July 22: The lode in the 20 fms. level, east of the engine-shaft, is producing stones of lead ore, but not of any value. In the same level, west of shaft, we are in unsettled ground, through the influence of the cross-course intersected some time since; we get occasional stones of ore, but the lode is not regular. The stope in the back of the 20 west is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The ground in the adit cross-cut south is favourable for driving, and fair progress is being made.

MARKET VALLEY.—J. Truscott, July 22: We have set the men that were in Salisbury shaft to drive a cross-cut south in the 136.—Marke's Lode: In the 124 east the lode will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 124 west the lode will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 112 east the lode will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is poor. We are through the lode in the 100 east, on Sarum, and have set the men to drive on its course; it will yield for the breadth carried 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 west the lode will produce 1½ tons per fathom. In the 70 west the lode will produce 2 tons per fathom. In the 50 west the lode will produce 2 tons per fathom. In the 40 west the lode will yield 1 ton per fathom. In the 30 west the lode will produce 4 tons per fathom. In the 30 east the lode will yield 5 tons per fathom. The ground in Fancett's shaft is without alteration since last reported.

MAD LID.—J. Tregoning, July 18: The new north lode in the deep adit level, east end, is improved; we have broken some good dressing work here this week. The lode in the west end is producing good stones of yellow copper ore, and promising improvement.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, July 22: Low's shaft is 6 yards below the 60 yard level; the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom, and improving. The lode in the 60 north yields stones of lead, as last reported.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of this level is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom.—Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the bottom of the 30 south is worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. The pitch in the roof of this level is worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, as last reported. The pitch in the back of the 60 north yields stones of lead.

NEW CROW HILL.—A. Kent, T. Trelease, July 21: The shaftmen are engaged sinking a shaft in the bottom of the winze under the 70; no change to notice. No. 2 stope is much the same as when last reported, producing lead all through, but not rich anywhere. The 22 fms. level end, on the course of the lode, is still unproductive of ore to value, although some good stones of lead have been broken in the past week. With our present arrangement as to surface water we are able to keep our engine working comfortably, and also to stamp a little by night.—Wheal Louisa: The engine-shaft is sinking in the usual way without change; here also we have surface water to keep the engine working nicely. The winze below the 60 is in a fair way of sinking, but at present is unproductive of ore to value. There is a splice coming in from the south, which we hope may improve its value. The eastern end, in the 60, is at present in a disordered state, being intersected by a cross-course, and the lode which has hitherto been at present, but we expect it will resume its usual appearance in the course of a few feet, when it gets beyond the influence of the cross-course.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, July 20: On Saturday the following bargains were set:—The 20 west

WHEAL SPARNON—W. Tregay, July 18: On going down through the northeast shaft, where we intend hauling the stuff from the north lode, we found a lot of it required timbering previous to hauling through; this is now nearly completed, and hauling will commence in a day or two. Next week we expect to be working in dressing.

WHEAL ST. VINCENT—R. Victor, July 22: We are progressing favourably with the stopping near footway shaft. The branch or leader of gossan we discovered a few days ago, under the footwall is enabling us to stop more ground than we could have done otherwise. The gossan is of a good quality, and the Cooper and Co., who broke the rich gossan last week, which is to be seen at the

office, are now uncovering the lode, and will soon break a great deal of good silver ore. We are also cross-cutting in a piece of new ground. Our prospects are good.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, July 18: We have nothing new to report on this week, except that the 140, east of engine-shaft, is looking favourable to improve for tin soon.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.
The following students have passed the examination of the Science and Art Department in—

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.		
1.—BENEDICT KITTO	Breage	First Class.
2.—WILLIAM TYACK	ditto	ditto
3.—HENRY FRANCIS	ditto	Second Class.
4.—JOHN ENDEY	ditto	Third Class.
5.—JOHN B. NICHOLAS	ditto	ditto
6.—ALFRED B. RIDINGTON	ditto	ditto
7.—THOMAS TYACK	ditto	ditto
8.—EDWARD KITTO	ditto	Fourth Class.
9.—HENRY JULIAN	ditto	Fifth Class.

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM IN IRELAND.—The industrial and commercial progress of the sister island has ever been much impeded through the comparative absence of fuel adapted for the generation of steam, for although peat exists in abundance, its bulkiness has precluded its use as a steam fuel, except in the immediate vicinity of the bogs. A discovery, however, is now reported, which, if proved to be of the vast importance at present attached to it, will bring about an important change in Irish industry. It appears that at Clones, in county Monaghan, a petroleum deposit has just been opened upon, offering indications quite as favourable as those which led to the development of the enormous oil-bearing wealth of Pennsylvania. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the value of the spring to be ascertained, but the results of further researches are looked forward to with the greatest interest.

ROCK-BORING WITH DIAMONDS.—An important improvement in the construction of diamond drills for rock-boring purposes has been introduced by the Windsor (U.S.) Machine Company, which consists in setting the diamonds so as to form a solid drill-head, cutting the full size of the hole, instead of arranging them in a ring as usual. The drill is worked by a small oscillating steam-engine, connected with the drill carriage. It is stated that 500 ft. have been bored in granite, marble, and quartz with one drill-head, without the slightest appreciable wear in the diamond points.

CHONTALES.—The advices from the mines (dated June 6) are to the effect that No. 3, or bottom level, at the Consuelo Mine, has improved in driving east. The stopes themselves average 1 oz. to the ton, and the ore sent to the mill is a mixture from these and other parts of the mines. Mr. Belt states, "There are good prospects that this will make a permanently profitable mine. St. Domingo and San Antonio Mines are about the same as last reported. The accounts show a considerable reduction in the expenditure. The health of the establishment continues good. The remittance of gold was 181 ozs. (obtained from 327 tons of ore), in consequence of the whole number of stamps erected not having commenced working as early as anticipated, and considerable repairs and alterations were found necessary to be made to the tramway from the Consuelo Mine to the mill. Mr. Belt expected this tramway to be completed by the 10th or 11th of June. It may be added that Mr. Belt reports the 12 heads of stamps erected are capable of crushing 1000 tons per month. As only 327 tons were crushed during May, it is evident it was but little more than a week's work."

THE ORINOCO GOLD MINES EXAMINATION FUND (Limited).—All the shares of this new company (which was introduced last Saturday week by the Central American Association) have been allotted. Two competent persons, one an eminent scientific man, the other a practical miner of repute—Capt. John Holman—have been selected by the directors for the purpose of examining the Orinoco Mines, and will start for South America next month. Subscribers to this fund will find on the last page of the Blue Book just issued, containing the Reports of our Consuls, some official information of a satisfactory nature about the Orinoco gold fields. We understand that the shares have already obtained a premium price.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—A meeting of the Don Pedro North del Rey Company is to be held on Sept. 4, when the directors will propose the payment of a similar amount as that paid for the first quarter of last year—3s. per share, being for the three months ending June 30, and at the rate of upwards of 85 per cent. per annum. The sum of 4453*l.*, and the profit for June, are to be carried forward for the quarter ending Sept. 30.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.—It is satisfactory to find that attention is being directed to the extension of mining in Cardiganshire. It will be seen by the details of a preliminary meeting, as reported in another column, steps have been taken to resume the development of the Brynystwyth Mine—a property situated in the celebrated Lisburne district. If the care evinced in the obtaining of data as to the real merits and value of the mine is to be accepted as an evidence of the manner in which the future operations will be conducted, there seems substantial reasons for believing that the Brynystwyth Mine will at no distant date rank among the most successful mines in Wales.

TIN-PLATES.—The value of our exports of tin-plates has been very greatly extending of late years, having been 1,181,069*l.* in 1853, 1,037,958*l.* in 1854, 1,110,843*l.* in 1855, 1,407,906*l.* in 1856, 1,500,116*l.* in 1857, 1,351,151*l.* in 1858, 1,522,618*l.* in 1859, 1,500,812*l.* in 1860, 907,947*l.* in 1861, 1,212,665*l.* in 1862, 1,309,673*l.* in 1863, 1,263,246*l.* in 1864, 1,481,098*l.* in 1865, 1,896,192*l.* in 1866, and 2,063,260*l.* in 1867. In the first five months of this year a further advance appears to have been made, the value of the tin-plates exported to May 31 this year having been 893,721*l.*, as compared with 824,332*l.* in the corresponding period of 1867, and 798,232*l.* in the corresponding period of 1866. The weight of our tin-plate exports in 1862 was 1,001,437 cwt., as compared with 1,115,927 cwt. in 1863, 1,002,947 cwt. in 1864, 1,254,367 cwt. in 1865, 1,419,573 cwt. in 1866, 1,579,692 cwt. in 1867, and 740,865 cwt. in the first five months of this year.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF BAVARIA.—According to a statement drawn up by the Administration of Mines, Smelting Works, and Salt Works in Bavaria, it appears that the produce during the year 1866 of all the establishments of this nature belonging to the State, or to private individuals, was—gold 91 lbs. 6 ozs.; gold and silver ore, 140 tons; iron ore, 727,735 tons; cobalt ore, 89 tons; sulphur pyrites, 1575 tons; ochre and other dyeing earths, 1221 tons; stone coal and brown coal, 344,695 tons; graphite, 367 tons; porcelain clay, 7625 tons; emery, 25 tons; potters' clay, 1852 tons; stearite, 150 tons; gypsum, 7700 tons; slate, 1416 tons; and barytes, felspar, and quartz, 2370 tons. The raw materials thus referred to were represented after passing through the smelting and industrial works by—silver, 300 lbs.; raw pig-iron, 36,494 tons; cast-iron produced from ore, 4050 tons; castings from raw iron, 5905 tons; bar iron, 39,537 tons; sheet iron, 203 tons; iron wire, 833 tons; steel, 301 tons; alum, 1*l.* ton; vitriol, 289 tons; and mixed vitriol, 55 tons. The salt works produced rock salt, 1000 tons; refined salt, 44,739 tons; salt for cattle, 2258 tons; and salt for manure, 1080 tons. The total number of workmen employed in all the mines and works referred to was 8263, and the aggregate value of the produce was 960,155*l.* sterling.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week amount to 98 ships. The demand has been steady, and all kinds of coal have fully supported last week's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Elliot's Wallsend, 16s.; Kelloe Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Wharfedale Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 15s. 3d. Unsold, 12 cargoes; 15 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in June was 898,336 tons, against 865,923 tons in the corresponding month of 1867, showing an increase of 32,413 tons. The particulars are—From

the Northern Ports, 441,296 tons; Yorkshire, 38,850 tons; London, 3516 tons; Liverpool, 53,523 tons; Severn Ports, 290,289 tons; and Scotch Ports, 70,862 tons. The increase was—Yorkshire, 11,006 tons; London, 444 tons; Liverpool, 7853 tons; Severn Ports, 31,105 tons; Scotch Ports, 13,680 tons. The decrease—Northern Ports, 31,675 tons. Total, Jan. to June, 4,824,592 tons; corresponding month last year, 4,467,524 tons; showing an increase of 357,068 tons.

With the Journal of this week we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains Original Communications on—Trades Unions for Protection of Wages—the Shropshire Coal Field—Colliery Workings: High Royalties—on Accidents in Coal Mines, and Suggestions for Preventing them—Exploration of a Portion of the Lake Huron Territory—Application of Petroleum Oils for Heating Steam-Boilers—Delusive Slate Quarry Concerns—Reform in British Mining—Tin-Bearing Elvan Courses—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—"Acadian Geology," by Prof. J. W. Dawson—Practical Mining, Concentration—the Mineral Resources of Italy—Bellhouse's Safety-Cage, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 24, 1868.

COPPER.			IRON.		
Best selected, p. ton	£ s. d.	Per ton.	Bars Welsh, in London	£ s. d.	Per ton.
Tough cake and tile	77 0 0	78 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	6 5 0	—
Sheathing & sheets	78 0 0	79 0 0	Nail rods	6 15 0	0 0
Bolts	83 0 0	—	Do, in London	7 6 8	10 0
Bottoms	87 0 0	88 0 0	Bars, ditto	5 9 10	0 0
Old (Exchange)	68 0 0	70 0 0	Hoops ditto	8 2 6	9 15 0
Burra Burra	81 0 0	—	Sheets, single	9 0 0	11 0 0
Wire	0 10 0	1 0 1/2	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0	4 5 0
Tubes	0 11 1/2	1 0	Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0	5 0 0
BRASS.			Bars, common ditto	5 10 0	5 15 0
Sheets	per lb.	9d.-10d.	Do, mch. Tyneor Fees	6 10 0	—
Wire	per lb.	8 1/2d.-9 1/4d.	Do, railway, in Wales	5 10 0	5 15 0
Tubes	per lb.	10 1/2d.-11d.	Do, Swed. in London	9 17 0	6 10 2 6
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	6 3/4d.-7 1/4d.	—	To arrive	10 2 6	—
Sheets	per ton.	6 3/4d.-7 1/4d.	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2 13 0	2 16 0
SPELTER.			Do, f.o.b. Tyneor Fees	2 6 0	—
Foreign on the spot	£19 15 0	20 0 0	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 0	2 7 0
" to arrive	19 15 0	20 0 0	Railway chairs	5 10 0	5 15 0
ZINC.			" spikes	11 0	0 12 0 0
In sheets	£25 10 0	—	Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton	7 0 0	7 10 0
TIN.			STEEL.		
English blocks	96 0 0	—	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14 5 0	—
Do, bars (in barrels)	97 0 0	—	(hammered)	14 15 0	0 15 0 0
Do, refined	97 0 0	—	Ditto, in faggots	16 0 0	—
Banca	94 0 0	—	Do, Swed. in London	17 6 10	0 23 0 0
Straits	93 0 0	—	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)		
TIN-PLATES.*			LEAD.		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 5 6	1 8 6	English Pig, com.	19 0 0	—
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 11 6	1 14 6	Ditto, L.B.	19 0 0	—
IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 4 6	1 5 6	Ditto, W.B.	19 0 0	—
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 10 6	1 11 6	Ditto, sheet	19 17 0	6 20 5 0
IX Coke	1 2 6	1 3 0	Ditto, red lead	20 10 0	—
IX Ditto	1 8 6	1 9 0	Ditto, white	27 0 0	0 30 0 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13 10 0	—	Ditto, patent shot	22 10 0	—
Ditto, at works	12 10 0	—	Spanish	18 10 0	0 18 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—In some respects there has been an improvement in the Metal Market during the week, and some considerable transactions have taken place in some metals, in which the enquiry still continues very good, with a prospect of a further large amount of business being done shortly; and, although these operations have been done on somewhat easier terms, yet it shows that there are some good orders in the market, and that the demand is certainly improving. We may, therefore, hope that this is an earnest of a better state of things arising, and that we may look forward to a much greater amount of activity prevailing, which we trust will not be confined to any particular metals, but will extend over the whole trade. The excitement among the two great parties in the United States, caused by the preparations for the forthcoming election of President, is not of a character to promote commercial activity, and consequently business is not quite so flourishing with America as it is accustomed to be at this period; still, upon the whole, it is tolerably good, but will yet bear a considerable amount of improvement. The orders from India have lately been very small in comparison with what they have formerly been; we, consequently, anticipate that coming mails will bring a good number of orders for various metals to make up for the previous deficiency. It will be very gratifying to see more regularity in these Indian orders, as they generally have considerable influence upon the metal market, and were accustomed to cause much activity in the trade generally. The unusual amount of heat which has lately prevailed has tended, in some measure, to cause a degree of slackness in business, which will, however, so far pass away as soon as the desirable change takes place.

COPPER.—The market continues without animation, but still there appears rather less disposition on the part of the smelters to sell at the recent reduction. Chili bar is steadier, at 68*l.* to 68*l.* 10*s.*, and Wallaroo has been sold at 78*l.* cash.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders for manufactured continue steady from all the principal markets, and as from the excessive heat of the weather the men have lately been able to make little more than half-time, the orders are not so closely worked up as they would otherwise have been. Prices, however, continue rather low. In Welsh there is a rather better feeling evinced in the trade, consequent upon the favourable tone of the quarterly meetings, but the actual orders on the books show only a small increase. The exports to the United States continue on a tolerably large scale, and Russian engagements are somewhat larger than they were. From the other continental markets the enquiry is small. Last month the total exports reached 21,000 tons, being a large increase on the previous months of the year. Home business is quiet, and the railway companies are slow in making any addition to their purchases. In Swedish iron the demand continues good, and several parcels have lately found buyers. In Scotch pig-iron, although the market has not been very active, yet it has been steady, and without much variation in price, remaining nearly at the last price quoted, 52*s.* 8*d.* cash.

LEAD.—A moderate demand still exists, and prices are now tolerably steady at the quotations.

TIN.—The market for Straits remains very firm, and some small sales have been made at 93*l.* cash, which may be considered the quotation. Should any demand arise prices will most likely further advance.

SPELTER.—No activity is evinced in this metal, and only unimportant transactions occur. For parcels on the spot the quotation is now 19*l.* 15*s.* to 20*l.*

TIN-PLATES.—Prices are still rather in favour of buyers, the demand not being large. **STEEL** remains without change.

QUICKSILVER.—A fair enquiry exists.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been more active this week, and a large amount of business transacted in several shares, but particularly in Prince of Wales, where a rise of 10*s.* per share, through an important improvement in the mine, has caused not only a large amount of business in that mine, but more activity on the market generally. The chief business has been in Prince of Wales, Yudanmutana, Chontales, Don Pedro, Marke Valley, Great Retallack, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, East Basset, Wheal Emily Henrietta, Wheal Seton, West Frances, and a few other mines.

The standard for copper ores declined 3*l.* on Thursday, as compared with the last sale, a fortnight ago. West Chiverton, 60 to 62; the 100 west, on south part of the lode, is worth 60*l.* per fathom; the 100 west, 50*l.* per fathom; the 100, west of Burgess's, cutting through Williams's part of the lode, is worth 30*l.* per fathom, as far as seen (4 ft.); Burgess's shaft, sinking below the 100, is worth 60*l.* per fathom; the 70 west, on the north part, is worth 15*l.* per fathom; the 100, west of Batters's, is worth 40*l.* per fathom on the north part of the lode; east of ditto, 30*l.* per fathom; at Batters's shaft, below the 100, the lode is worth 50*l.* per fathom; the stopes and winzes are as usual. Prince of Wales shares advanced to 45*s.*, leaving off 41*s.* to 43*s.*; the 65, east and west, have been for some time gradually improving, as we described a fortnight ago, and the eastern end is now 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth

10*l.* per fathom, and improving; the 65 west is 3 feet wide, with good stones of ore, and the water in both ends is increasing daily. Bedford United, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.*; Chiverton Moor, 6 1/2 to 7; Clifford Amalgamated, 2 to 2 1/2; East Basset, 12 to 14; East Caradon, 3 to 3 1/2; Marke Valley, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; on Marke's lode the ends are yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom; in the 100 east Sarum lode has been cut through, and will yield, for the breadth, 2 tons of ore per fathom; Rosedown lode will produce, in the different ends, 15 1/2 tons of ore per fathom, East Wheal Grenville, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; Frontino and Bolivia, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*; Great Laxey, 16 1/2 to 17; Great Wheal Vor, 15 to 16; Herodsfoot, 38 to 40; North Crofty, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; North Retallack, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Chontales, 2 to 2 1/2; the remittance of gold was 181 ozs., obtained from 327 tons of ore; this small amount was owing to the stamps erected not having commenced working as early as anticipated, and considerable repairs and alterations were found necessary to be made to the tramway from Consuelo to the mill. The bottom level at Consuelo had improved in driving east, and the stopes average 1 oz. of gold to the ton. The prospects at this mine are described as very favourable. San Domingo and San Antonio are about the same as last reported. The accounts show a considerable reduction in the expenditure. Yudanmutana shares have been largely dealt in up to 6 1/2. Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; the directors have declared a dividend of 3*s.* per share; the profit on the month of May was 6740*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* North Treskerby, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*; Okel Tor, 10*s.* to 15*s.*; Providence, 23 to 25.

Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 12; the profit at the meeting was 547*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for the quarter, and a balance of assets over liabilities of 481*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The lode in the 282 is worth 18*l.* per fm.; in boundary winze, 120*l.* per fathom. The mine, on the whole, is looking better than for some time past. South Condurrow, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; South Frances, 18 to 20; Tincroft, 13 to 14; West Caradon, 5 to 6; West Frances, 24 to 26; West Seton, 190 to 200; Wheal Basset, 60 to 65. Wheal Bul-ler shares have advanced to 7, 8, owing to an improvement at Hock-ling's shaft. Great Retallack, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; the lode at the engine-shaft has much improved in appearance. The 30 south is producing stones of lead. The lode in the 30 north is 2 ft. wide, with a little lead. The lode in the winze is worth 1 1/2 ton of good lead per fathom, and lengthening as it goes down. A parcel of lead is to be sampled on Saturday. Wheal Emily Henrietta, 31 to 33; Wheal Grenville, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; Wheal Mary Ann, 20 to 21; Wheal Seton, 60 to 65; Wheal Trelawny, 8 to 9; Wheal Uny, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* Devon Great Consols, 420 to 430; a dividend of 7*l.* per share has been declared, leaving 15,963*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* in hand.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been flat. The exceptions have been Yudanmutana and St. John del Rey shares; the former have risen from 2 1/2, 3, to 3 1/2, 4, and the latter from 18 1/2 to 19 1/2. Other foreign mine shares have been steady. Don Pedro, 2 1/2 to 3 prem.; Rossa Grande, 3 to 4; Pestarena, 3 dis.; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Yorke Peninsula, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* In British Mines, Great Laxey shares have been in demand at 16 1/2 to 17; Great Vor, 15 to 16. West Chiverton, 60 1/2 to 62 1/2; the mine is very favourably reported on. Chiverton Moor, 6 1/2 to 7; Chiverton, 1 to 1 1/2. Prince of Wales shares rose to 45*s.*, and closed 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*; an improvement is reported in the 65, or bottom level, Glan Alun, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; prospects very good. New Lovell, 20*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; the lower level is now entering the rich course of ore being driven on in the level above.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—For the last fortnight our market in mining securities has been distinguished by a quietude bordering on dullness; and, consequently, by a general tendency to favour buyers instead of sellers, of whom there are, however, very few, thus reducing the amount of business actually transacted to very low limits. But numerous enquiries and repeatedly rejected offers of slightly reduced prices justify the anticipation that as soon as the general business on our Stock Exchange resumes a livelier tone the quotations for mining shares will improve considerably. Meanwhile the Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*l.* paid) have been, and continue most to be, dealt in, commanding now, with but trifling variations, 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per share. Wicklow Copper shares (2*l.* 10*s.* paid) are nominally also quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* under last prices, or at 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, are very firmly held, and all bids under that figure steadily refused. General Mining Company for Ireland shares are now more frequently offered than enquired for; nevertheless, holders are not inclined to grant any concession on the price last quoted by us, and, therefore, no business has been done in them. Connoree shares are somewhat stronger, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per share, showing an advance of 6*d.* per share for the last week.

The CLOXCURRY COPPER MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been formed, for the purpose of exploring and developing some copper deposits of extraordinary richness, near the Gulf of Carpentaria, in North Queensland. The holding, the titles to which have been secured from the Queensland Government, extends over a length of several miles, and includes a very large area. The lodes are visible at the surface, and contain at their outcrop not only copper ores of the richest description, such as the carbonates and red oxides, but likewise native copper in considerable quantities intermixed with these ores. An elaborate report, based upon the oral and documentary evidence furnished by Mr. Ernest Henry, has been prepared by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, who have undertaken the inauguration of the company. Mr. Henry's statements are fully confirmed by Mr. Sleep, who was selected by a Sydney firm as a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments and mining experience. Messrs. Taylor remark that Mr. Henry's introduction to them is such, and his character so high, that they place entire reliance upon his truthfulness; and that they have learnt from independent sources that Mr. Sleep was well qualified for the task with which he was entrusted. Mr. Sleep, in summing up his description of some of the most remarkable deposits, says that "Every day tends to increase his conviction that these mines contain some of the richest deposits of copper in the world. The lodes are not only vast in extent, but the ores are of the richest description. The amount of copper visible on different parts of the property is truly astonishing, and almost surpasses belief." And, in a subsequent report, he says that "At last writing they were opening the contra lode, near the southern boundary. In the section of this outcrop nearest the creek there is a well-defined lode, about 4 ft. thick, composed of green and grey carbonate and suboxide of copper." Nine specimens of the ore, assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, gave—one 29.6 per cent., and the remaining eight from 45 1/2 to 62 1/2 per cent. of copper. The purchase money is fixed at 50,000*l.* in fully paid-up shares, and 3000*l.* in cash, the latter payable out of the first proceeds of ores brought to England and sold, after deduction of all cost of transport from the mines to this country, and of the expenses of sale. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons conclude their report by stating that they consider this undertaking combines the necessary elements of a successful mining adventure, and that they cordially agree to join the promoters in the formation of the proposed company.

The GENERAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY is the title of an undertaking formed for the purpose of working mines which are of an unusually promising nature. The greatest confidence being felt in Captain Treloar's reports, the directors have decided to reserve the shares for allotment amongst the proprietors of the Don Pedro North del Rey, Rossa Grande, and Anglo-Brazilian Companies. The directors have the satisfaction of announcing that Capt. Thomas Treloar has undertaken the management of the company in Brazil, and arrangements are in progress so that operations may be commenced without loss of time. The directors think it but right to state that they have subscribed for and paid upon the following shares:—Messrs. H. Haymen, 10,000; Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Wilbraham, 5000; J. W. C. Pennell, 5000; W. F. Foster, 5000; Capt. Thomas Treloar, 5000; ditto, for friends, 5000. Capt. Treloar says, in a letter to Mr. H. Haymen, the Chairman, that he feels "quite certain that, although the Don Pedro North del Rey Company is a great success, the properties he is now referring to will, under proper management, give even greater results."

The GREAT NORTHERN MANGANESE COMPANY has completed the purchase of the property of the Bala Mining Company, situated at the celebrated Mynydduodol Mountain and the Rhyducha. The arrangement by which the company has acquired the late proprietors' interest is considered to be a very satisfactory one, and considerable importance is attached to the fact that, at great expense, immense

veins of manganese have been searched for and found, the quality being equal, if not superior, to the foreign manganese. Samples have been submitted to Prof. Crace-Calvert and Dr. B. W. Gerland, both of whom pronounced them to contain from 70 to 75 per cent. of oxide of manganese, and the price at which large sales have subsequently been effected prove the correctness of the analysis. An important discovery of silver-lead ore has been made at the works at Rhyduch, the indications being such as to lead the directors confidently to expect highly successful and profitable results. The capital of the company is fixed at 15,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, and it is computed from past experience that with the aid of suitable machinery, and with good management, a dividend upon that amount of from 15 to 20 per cent. may be calculated upon and paid to its shareholders. The prospectus will be found in another column.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3483 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,867*l.* 3*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 104*l.* 6*s.*; average produce, 6*l.*; average price per ton, 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 224 tons 15 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 18	3781	1110	50	6 1/2	138	24 1/2
" 25	1673	109	180	7 1/2	5	30
July 2	1667	109	50	6 1/2	3	19 1/2
" 9	1452	108	10	5 1/2	3	13 1/2
" 23	3483	104	60	6 1/2	3	19 1/2

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 4*s.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 7*s.* 6*d.*

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1340 tons of ore were sold, realising 9620*l.* 12*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 89*l.* 17*s.*; average produce, 10*l.*; average price per ton, 7*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 145 tons 14 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 30	3435	123	12	6 1/2	148	1 1/2
July 14	2802	91	4	6 1/2	11	10 1/2
" 21	1340	89	17	0	7	3

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 3*s.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 8*s.*

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 7168*l.* being 7*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of March and April last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 15,963*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheal Jane meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 730*l.* The profit on the four months' working was 688*l.* A dividend of 512*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 218*l.* carried to credit of next account.

At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, on July 15, the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of 547*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and a credit balance of 484*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Bassett, for the liberality shown to the adventurers in foregoing half the dues for the last two years. It was also resolved that in future all goods supplied to the mine shall be tendered for. Capt. Josiah Thomas, Charles Thomas, and Francis Gilbert say: "We are pleased at being able to report that the mine, on the whole, is looking better than for some time past."

At West Wheal Frances meeting, on July 16, the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of 250*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, reducing the debit balance to 256*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The salaries of Captain Piper and Mr. J. Mayne were increased 1*l.* 1*s.* per month each; and in future all goods supplied to the mine are to be tendered for.

At East Wheal Russell quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Milford in the chair), the accounts showed a loss on the three months' working of 1016*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* A call of 6*s.* per share was made. A large number of shares having been relinquished, it was resolved to reduce the working expenses to 300*l.* per month. Details in another column.

At West Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the four months ending June showed a debit balance of 259*l.* Captain A. James reported that although the bargains under operation are by no means as rich as they could wish, yet there are so many lodes to be cut north and south, and so many good points to be developed, that the mine may shortly be placed in a far better position, and reward the adventurers for their outlay and perseverance.

At Stray Park meeting, on July 16, the accounts showed a debit balance of 566*l.* A call of 12*s.* per share was made.

At the Tamar Valley Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Weston in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 496*l.* 14*s.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Prosper United Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wescomb in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3190*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At Summer Hill Mine general meeting, at Liverpool, on Thursday (Mr. E. J. Hale in the chair), Mr. Lomax was elected on the committee, in the place of Mr. Grenhalgh, who retired. There was a full attendance of shareholders, the greater portion of the shares of the company being represented either in person or by proxy. The proposition to reconstruct the company was submitted, but on the suggestion of Mr. C. Thomas, of London, who represented a large number of shares, it was immediately abandoned. Full particulars will appear in next week's Journal.

At the Penhalls Mine quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Goslett in the chair), the accounts showed 47 1/2 tons of tin sold during the three months, realising 280*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; leaving a profit of 231*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, after charging a claim made by the lords of 166*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* for back dues, which the proprietors considered had been given up to them. The report from the managers, which appears in another column, speaks highly of the prospects, and states that the mine has not looked better for some years, nor more likely to prove lasting and successful.

At Penhale Wheal Vor meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thomas Holroyd in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1449*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the New Quebrada Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Wm. Salmon in the chair), the report of the committee was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Lieut.-Col. Strang, Captain Carlton, and Messrs. W. H. Smallpiece, J. J. Pyne, H. Charlton, and W. H. Eytton.

At the Taquaril Gold Mining Company meeting, to be held Aug. 5, a resolution amending the eighth clause of the Articles of Association will be proposed, and the directors' report will be submitted. It states that they learn by the last mail from Rio de Janeiro that the document referred to in Mr. Birt's report of Jan. 17 had come to hand. Mr. Birt left for Brazil on July 9 to take possession of the property.

At the Australian Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the directors' report and statement of accounts will be submitted. At the last annual general meeting the directors stated that two mining parties were working under licenses from this company to raise copper ore, at a royalty of 1-18th. One party, led by Hitt, have only raised about 30 tons of ore, but they have not agreed very well together. The other accounts, nine men were at work driving from the bottom of a shaft, sunk 19 1/2 fms. deep, and some of the men continue hopeful of success. The other party, led by Pascoe, were at work nearly a year, and according to the monthly returns the average number of men employed was 22. They raised about 350 tons of copper ore of fair percentage, which they smelted and turned into money; however, from want of capital at starting, and the low price of copper, the adventure, though promising at all times, was not, upon the whole, sufficiently profitable to enable the party to pay its way and perform its obligations to this company; the consequence has been that the smelting-works (erected by the miners at considerable cost) have been accepted in lieu of a balance of upwards of 500*l.* due for royalties, and of 187*l.* 10*s.* for injury done to the pasturage, the company's agent being allowed to take possession of all ores or grass for the purpose of dressing, smelting, and paying out of the proceeds—firstly, the cost of smelting; secondly, the wages due to the men for raising the ore; thirdly, royalties due, if any balance remains, which is not probable. This settlement has enabled Mr. Davenport to come to terms with a party of German miners, headed by a Mr. Bevilacqua, who have recommenced the work abandoned by Pascoe's party, and have agreed to pay a royalty of 1-20th. If, at the expiration of their license in 12 months, a lease is demanded, those adventurers will pay 250*l.* for the smelting furnaces, which, in the meantime, they are to have the free use of.

On the Stock Exchange the following prices were officially recorded during the week:—Chontales, 2 1/2; Rossa Grande 7-16ths, 1/2; 7-16ths, 1/2; prem.; St. John del Rey, 18, 19 1/2, 19 1/2; Worthing, 1/2; Yudanamutana, 5 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2; Anglo-Brazilian, 1/2; Don Pedro, 2 1/2, 3, 2 1/2-16ths, 2 1/2 prem.; Fortuna, 1 1/2; Pestarena, 2.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (July 25) write: "The recent considerable fall in the value of copper has induced rather more extended transactions in Chili produce, and about 600 tons of bars have changed hands, principally at 69*l.*, but some at 68*l.* 10*s.* and 68*l.* per ton. Of Urmeneta Ingots, 200 tons fetched 72*l.* per ton, part in Liverpool and part in Swansea. A cargo of ores was taken off at 14*s.* per unit. The best that can be said of the market is that it remains steady at 69*l.* for bars, 72*l.* for Ingots, and 14*s.* for regulus and ores. As regards fine foreign, some business has been done in Wallaroo, at 77*l.* 10*s.* and 78*l.*, whilst 40 tons of Alten have commanded 89*l.* A considerable business has taken place in sheet copper for India, several hundred tons having been placed with manufacturers at 77*l.* 10*s.* to 78*l.*, there being now no sellers at the former price.

M R J S M E R R Y,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

Contract for Pig Lead.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—
PIG LEAD.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application, addressed to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Westminster, S.W., where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the 27th day of July, 1868, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, 20th July, 1868. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

Contract for Ninety Thousand Tons of Coking Coal.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of—
NINETY THOUSAND TONS OF COOKING COAL.

to be delivered free on board at the port of shipment, or in the ports of Folkestone, Whitstable, and Strood.
Forms of tender may be had on application to this office, and sealed tenders to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, endorsed "Tender for Coking Coal," and delivered to the undersigned.
THOMAS A. CHUBB, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, London Bridge Station, 23d July, 1868.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, TO PROCEED, on the 17th of August next, to the Company's Mines, Nicaragua, Central America, a MINE CAPTAIN, experienced in the WORKING OF GOLD MINES. One who speaks Spanish preferred. Age must not exceed forty.

Applications, with testimonials, and stating salary required, to be forwarded, on or before the 3d of August next, to GEORGE NOAKES, Esq., Managing Director, or to—
J. JAMESON TRURAN, Secretary.
185, Gresham House, London, E.C., July 21, 1868.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, TO PROCEED, on the 17th of August next, to the Company's Mines, Nicaragua, Central America, a WORKING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the MAKING, ERECTION, and MANAGEMENT OF STEAM ENGINES and MINING MACHINERY generally. Age must not exceed forty.

Applications, with testimonials, and stating salary required, to be forwarded, on or before the 3d of August next, to GEORGE NOAKES, Esq., Managing Director, or to—
J. JAMESON TRURAN, Secretary.
185, Gresham House, London, E.C., July 21, 1868.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR. Testimonials, &c., on application to "H. J." Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MAN, to take the ENTIRE CHARGE (including sales) of a COLLIERY in DERBYSHIRE, where the output is expected to be about 100,000 tons per annum. Address, stating salary required and references, "D." care of Kennedy and Co., Advertising Agents, Manchester.

WANTED, by a Young Man recently out of his Articles with a Mining Engineer, a SITUATION, either as COLLIERY MANAGER or ASSISTANT in a MINING ENGINEER or SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. Is thoroughly and practically acquainted with colliery work and management in every department, also surveying, &c. Salary moderate; reference on application.
Apply to "X. Y. Z." Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A SHARPENER OF CAST-STEEL TOOLS in a SLATE QUARRY, in LANCASHIRE. Address, stating age, wages, and references, to Mr. Eddy, Skipton, Yorkshire.

WANTED, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, upon SECURITY of an EXCELLENT COLONIAL COLONY. Apply, with real name and address, to J. H. HOWARD, Esq., solicitor, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

COPPER SETT.—The Advertiser has a FIRST-CLASS COPPER SETT, near REDRUTH, which he is desirous of TREATING FOR with any party able to find a MODERATE CAPITAL TO WORK IT. Address, "Copper Miner," Post Office, Redruth.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND MANAGER, with much experience, will shortly be at liberty to ENGAGE with any firm requiring such, or as INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY, &c. Is accustomed to General Engineering and Millwright Work, Boiler-making, Railway and Colliery Plant, Forge Machinery, &c., as well as the commercial part of the business. Apply, "Engineer," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEER, of considerable experience, is ENGAGED TO GO OUT TO SPAIN, and, whilst there, would be happy to UNDERTAKE any MATTERS OF ENGINEERING or INSPECTION. Letters to be addressed "Engineer," under cover to F. Cookson, Esq., 54, Gracechurch-street, London.

VALUABLE LEAD AND COPPER MINING PROPERTIES in RHENISH PRUSSIA, FOR SALE. For particulars, apply to C. J. YOUNGSHAND, Esq., Wiehl, Kreis Eupen, near Cologne, Prussia.

A HEMATITE ROYALTY, in the FURNESS DISTRICT TO BE DISPOSED OF. For particulars, apply to Mr. MOON, F.G.S., Mining Inspector, Whitehaven.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of shareholders in the CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) will be HELD at their office, 65, Dame-street, Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1868, at One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering whether it be most advisable still further to work the mines, or to wind-up the company.
By order, J. S. HOARE, Secretary.
65, Dame-street, Dublin, July 21, 1868.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at their offices, 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., on MONDAY, August the 10th, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive the directors' report and the accounts and balance-sheet for the past year.
To elect two directors in the room of W. G. Jackson, Esq., and C. A. Elliott, Esq., going out of office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
To fix the remuneration to be paid to the auditors for the past year.
To elect auditors in lieu of J. B. Elkin, Esq., and C. Ehrenspurger, Esq., going out of office, but who offer themselves for re-election.
And to transact the ordinary business of the company usually transacted at general meetings.
By order of the Board, H. J. LIVINGSTON, Secy.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (Incorporated under Royal Charter). Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely.
To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.
To elect directors in lieu of Colonel George Palmer, who retires by rotation, and to fill up the vacancy caused by the lamented death of James Anderson, Esq.
To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year.
To elect auditors for the present year.
GEORGE PALMER, Chairman.
U. F. HARRIS, Secretary.
1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., July 11, 1868.

THE TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) will be HELD at the office of the company, 2, New Broad-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors.
And notice is hereby further given, that at the termination of the said Ordinary Meeting, a SPECIAL MEETING will be HELD for the purpose of passing a resolution to amend the Eighth Clause in the Articles of Association, by inserting the word "or" in the eighth line thereof, before the words "a share."
By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary.
No. 2, New Broad Street, London, E.C., July 22d, 1868.

PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKE UND HUTTEN-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.
PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST UPON SHARES.

The SHAREHOLDERS are REQUESTED TO TAKE NOTICE that the INTEREST upon the fully paid-up SHARES of this company (Series I. and II.), calculated up to the 30th June, 1868, will be PAID on and after the 15th of August next, at the head office of the company, No. 24, Königs Allee, Düsseldorf, or at the places mentioned at foot hereof.

The holders of shares are requested to present same at the place of payment for the purpose of being stamped, and accompanied by a list of the numbers of the shares so presented.

The interest will be paid in accordance with a detailed calculation to be seen at the place of payment, and upon a receipt being given in the form which will be supplied there.

The places of payment in England and Ireland are—
London The National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street.
Cork The Cork Steam-Ship Company's Office.
Düsseldorf, 21st July, 1868. THE DIRECTION.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS, AND HAMMER MILLS,
which have been carried on for more than half a century by
MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,
and obtained a
HIGH REPUTATION FOR
SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS,
as well as for
ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK.
have been purchased by
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the proprietors of the latter works, but are now about to remove to the

TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,
where, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of 200-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily executing all orders entrusted to them.

Address,—
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK.

FLOWEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM upon the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND IN such CLAIMS, without delay, to the pursor, Mr. William Polkinghorne, at Woodlands, near Par Station, in the county of Cornwall, when the same will be examined, and, if found correct, will be paid; and ALL PERSONS indebted to the company are REQUESTED TO PAY the AMOUNTS of their respective DEBTS immediately to the said Mr. William Polkinghorne, at Woodlands, near Par Station, Cornwall.
Dated this 23d day of July, 1868. WILLIAM POLKINGHORNE, Purser.

MR. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER
(Member of the Stock Exchange).
No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Transacts business in Railways, Funds, and every description of Mines.
Bankers: Messrs. Lambton and Co.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 26	Cashwell	40	£12 16 3	Shield and Dinning.
July 2	Ile of Islay	40	15 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
" 10	ditto	10	12 10 0	ditto
16	Whitewell	25	11 10 6	Peter Glover.
" 16	ditto (grey ore)	15	9 7 6	ditto
17	Great Laxey	100	22 6 0	Bury Port Company.
23	Wheal Mary Ann	64	23 8 6	Panther and Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
July 17	Prosper United	5 14 0	19 1/2	£308 5 1
" 17	ditto	1 1 0	3	52 0 9
18	Wheal Uney	11 5 1	5 1/2	608 15 2
" 18	Kitty (St. Agnes)	12 7 1	6 1/2	659 19 9
" 18	Penhalls	7 2 0	21 1/2	396 7 0
" 18	ditto	8 10 0	2 1/2	473 18 6
23	South Trevenna	1 5 2	6 1/2	63 9 7

COPPER ORES.				
Sampled July 1, and sold at Swansea, July 21.				
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Amount.
Union Mine	63	12 1/2	£7 15 6	£47 10 0
(Tilt Cove)	54	12 1/2	7 14 0	48 12 1/2
ditto	52	12 1/2	7 10 0	36 10 0
ditto	50	12 1/2	7 17 0	34 10 0
ditto	50	12 1/2	7 15 6	34 10 0
ditto	49	12 1/2	7 17 0	34 10 0
ditto	48	12 1/2	7 17 0	34 10 0
ditto	59	12 1/2	7 12 0	34 10 0
ditto	53	12 1/2	7 12 0	34 10 0
ditto	51	12 1/2	7 12 0	34 10 0
ditto	50	12 1/2	7 9 6	34 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.				
Union Mine, &c.	676	£3203 17 0	Berehaven	149
Knockmahon	502	3017 5 6	Copper Regulat.	13
				£1009 9 6
				£390 0 0
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.				
Names.	Tons.	Amount.		
Copper Miners Company	441	£3276 12 0		
Freeman and Co.	176	1142 12 6		
Grenfell and Sons	13	390 0 0		
Sims, Williams, and Co.	107	815 12 0		
Tiven and Sons	322 1/2	2113 15 6		
Williams, Foster, and Co.	218	1541 7 6		
Charles Lambert	62 1/2	340 12 0		
Total	1340	£9620 12 0		

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, August 11.—Moonta (about) 790—Knockmahon 450—Union Mine (Tilt Cove) 170—Berehaven 140—Wallaroo 130—Ballycumshill 50—Turkish 40—Slag 18—Copper Ore 5—Argentine Regulat 4.—Total, 1797 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.				
Whole sale	21 cwt.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
1340	10 1/2	£ 7 3 7	£89 17 0	

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 23.

Cloncurry Copper Mining Company

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Ten Shillings per Share to be paid upon Application, and Ten Shillings upon Allotment.
No Call to exceed £1 per Share, or to be made at intervals of less than three months.

Holders of fully paid-up Shares will have the option of taking Share Warrants transferable by delivery.

DIRECTORS.

SIMON ADAMS BECK, Esq., Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
LOUIS COURTAULD, Esq., Coulsdon, near Croydon, Surrey.
JAMES HENRY, Esq., Blackdown House, Haslemere.
BRICE HUGH PEARSE, Esq., 28, Great Winchester-street, E.C.
EDMUND A. PONTIFEX, Esq., Shoe-lane, E.C.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-Place, E.C.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place, E.C.

AUDITORS.

JOSEPH GEORGE, Esq., Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.
ROBERT HENTY, Esq., Rothley Temple, Loughborough.

MANAGERS.

Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COBB and SOUTHEY, 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. W. S. HARVEY.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—No. 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to acquire and work some recently-discovered deposits of copper of extraordinary richness, in Northern Queensland, Australia.

The discoveries were made during the summer of last year, and steps were immediately taken by the discoverers to secure legal titles and possession of the lands upon which the lodes occur.

These titles have been secured from the Queensland Government, extending over a length of several miles, and including a very large area, and this property will be legally transferred to trustees for the company.

The account of these discoveries of very rich copper ore is contained in the documents which accompany the report of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, appended to the prospectus, who are of opinion that they are of a very remarkable and valuable character, and will present no other difficulties than those naturally attendant upon operations conducted in a distant colony.

The lodes are visible at the surface, and contain at their outcrop not only copper ores of the richest description, such as the carbonates and red oxide, but likewise native copper in considerable quantities intermixed with these ores.

The mines are situated in a district which is described as rapidly becoming more and more settled, abundantly supplied with pasturage, and very healthy. Although situated within the tropics, the heat is never such as to prevent European miners from working, the atmosphere being cooled during a great part of the year by the prevalence of the N.W. winds from the sea.

The distance from the mines to the nearest place where water transport is available is stated to be about 120 miles, and from that point to Sweer's Island, where vessels of large size resort in order to collect cargoes of wool, there are coasters which trade constantly.

The terms upon which the vendors have agreed to transfer the lands, mines, ores, and other property to the company were stated provisionally in an agreement dated the 4th day of June, 1868, and made between Roger Hale Sheaffe, Alexander Campbell, and James Henry, of the first part; and John Taylor and Richard Taylor of the second part; and finally in an agreement dated the 7th day of July, 1868, and made between Roger Hale Sheaffe, James Henry, and William McNeill, of the first part; and the company of the second part. Both these agreements, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, lie for inspection at the offices of the company.

Under the agreement with the company the vendors will have allotted to them, in consideration of the transfer of the property, 10,000 fully paid-up shares in the company; in addition to which they will be paid in reimbursement to them of money laid out in exploring and developing the property, a sum of £3000 in cash, out of the first proceeds of ores brought to England and sold, after deduction of all costs of transport from the mines to this country and of the expenses of sale.

About twenty working miners, under the direction of a mining engineer, have been sent up by the vendors to commence the explorations, and are already engaged upon the spot.

The course which the directors have decided upon following is to send out an experienced mine agent, with such assistants as will enable him thoroughly to explore and prove the nature and the extent of the mines, and to execute such works as may be necessary to ascertain their value.

This agent will be accompanied by Mr. Ernest Henry, the discoverer of the deposits of copper, who will place him in possession of the mines, lands, and everything upon them, and in every way facilitate the object of his mission.

The managing directors have selected as agent Capt. Clemes, late manager of the Cape Copper Company's Mines in Namaqualand, whose first duty, when he shall have satisfied himself upon all points necessary for the guidance of the directors, will be to make to them a full and complete report.

It is intended, out of the funds provided by the payments upon deposits and allotment, to make a thorough examination of the mineral deposits, and upon receiving the report from Capt. Clemes of the results obtained, the directors will at once call a meeting of the shareholders to decide upon the further operations of the company.

If the mines are found to be as rich as they are believed to be, very active measures will at once be taken to forward the ore already broken to the place of shipment, and preparation will be made for organising an extensive plan of operations, to be carried into effect as soon as authorised by the decision of the meeting of the shareholders.

The managers estimate that the costs of raising and transporting the ores to this country will not exceed £18 per ton. Their value, as indicated by the samples brought to this country by the discoverers, and the assays made, may be estimated at from £30 to £40 per ton, and as the deposits appear to be of great magnitude, large profits may be anticipated.

Specimens of the ores may be seen and further information obtained at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses with reports and forms of application for shares may be had at the office of the company, No. 6, Queen-street-place, E.C. London, July, 1868.

Mining and Rock Tunneling.

THE PATENT TUNNELING AND MINING MACHINE COMPANY

(LIMITED)

Invite the attention of MINING AND RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS to their

PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINES,

Which cut circular headings and adits of any diameter, from 4½ to 6½ feet. These machines are manufactured for working by COMPRESSED AIR, by the use of which PERFECT VENTILATION is kept up in the tunnel, and serious accidents are prevented; they are also locomotive, and so simple in management that they may be driven by a boy.

The Special Advantages attached to the use of these machines are

- That they surpass in speed by far every rock-boring machine hitherto invented.
- That no blasting is required.
- That the headings or adits are cut out clean.
- That the debris is removed by the machine itself.
- That the machine does not require to be withdrawn from the face of the rock, excepting when it is necessary to change the chisels.

A SIX-FOOT (compressed air) MACHINE has been on trial for some weeks at a quarry at VAUGIRARD, near Paris, and is cutting at the present time at the rate of NINE FEET per hour, with about 340 ½ in. strokes per minute. This EXTRAORDINARY RESULT is obtained by STEAM at a little over half the requisite power. The machine has improved greatly in its action and speed since the commencement of the trial, and but one set of chisels has been used throughout.

The invention is considered of so much importance in engineering circles that a commission has been appointed by the French Government to examine and report upon a series of experiments.

NOTICE.—The machine can be seen in operation daily (Sundays and Fridays excepted) from Two until Four o'clock, and Orders to View, and additional particulars, can be obtained upon application either to Capt. H. N. PENRICE, Hotel Meurice, rue Rivoli, Paris; or to Mr. G. E. LADBURY, Secretary, 8, Old Jewry, London.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WIRE-ROPE FOR MINING.—It may be useful to mention that at Cook's Kitchen meeting, last week, an interesting discussion took place as to the advisability of employing wire-rope in preference to the chains now used; and on its appearing that a saving to the shareholders of 300l. or 400l. a-year would result from this change, it was resolved to at once adopt the wire-rope.—MINER.

IRONFOUNDERS' BLACKING.—The address of the manufacturer of Sellar's improved ironfounders' blacking is required for—T. E. H.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINE AGENTS.—A more detailed account of the High Park and Moor Green Pits, near Nottingham, than that given in last week's Journal, when reporting the excursion of the South Staffordshire Mine Agents to the Krewash Valley, would be very useful, as they seem to be, from the short description given, of first-class character, and that is the only account I have seen of the machinery, pits, &c. If the secretary, who appears to be an able and very competent official, would furnish some more explanatory details, they would be not only of general interest but exceedingly valuable to mine agents, wherever located. I make this request at the suggestion of several gentlemen in this locality.—A MINE AGENT: Durham, July 22.

"L." (Sale).—We cannot give the information: application should be made to some one connected with the companies, or to a mining broker.

"Subscriber" (Cheltenham).—1. The secretary only can give the required information.—2. The offices of the Don Pedro Mining Company are at—Moor-gate-street.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton) MINE.—"A Shareholder" wishes to communicate with some one in reference to this company.

We have two letters addressed to Capt. John Roberts lying at our office.

PAPER PIPES AND PLANKS.—Could any of your correspondents inform me as to paper pipes, also wide planks made of paper. I have seen both. I am aware there was a company in London, which did not succeed for want of capital; but the manufacture I understood to be a success, and that the pipes are still to be had, as, perhaps, also the wide planks. I believe a wood company also made the planks with saw dust and some composition.—J. P.: Cork.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—Can any of your correspondents inform me the market value of manufactured sulphate of barytes?—J. S.: Cockermouth.

Mr. Samuel Jenkins's papers on the Management of Mineral Properties shall be continued next week; also Mr. Dowling on the Application of Petroleum Oils for Heating Steam-Boilers.

Received.—"J. C. R." (New York)—"H. N."—"Enquirer"—"Nemo" (Manchester)—"B. S."—"Copper" (Birmingham).

Erratum.—The letter on "Samples and Specimens," alluded to in the remarks on the Gold Fields of South Africa (in the Mining Journal of July 11), was published in the Mining Journal of Feb. 15—Feb. 11 being the day on which the letter was dated.—G. J. G.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 25, 1868.

MR. RICHARD SMITH.

A man of mark in the coal and iron world died on Tuesday last. He was Mr. RICHARD SMITH, who was most known as the agent of the Earl of DUDLEY. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1782, was, therefore, 86 years of age at the time of his decease, and he had an intelligent appreciation of the great political and other historical events of his time, from the period of the first French Revolution. His family had long been connected with mineral property in South Staffordshire, and from an early age he himself displayed remarkable aptitude in that direction. He received a good sound education, and was contemporary at the same school with the late Mr. SPARROW and the late Mr. FOSTER, who in their day were men as remarkable for practical talent and sound judgment in mining and ironmaking as was Mr. SMITH himself.

On leaving the school he soon became actively engaged in the development of the, at that time, newly-discovered mineral resources of South Staffordshire, and he formed a partnership with the late Mr. FEREDAY (of Sedgley), and the present wealthy ironmaster, Mr. GIBBONS (of Corby's Hall). During that period he laid the foundation of several mineral and iron properties, which ultimately turned out very remunerative. Amongst the estates to which he turned his attention was that of the Parkfield Collieries, the celebrated open work of which, where the Fossil Forest was found, he personally laid out and superintended. Many of the mine agents who have since become well known for their sound judgment and reliable character in the South Staffordshire district were then under him, and from him received the rudiments of their mineral education. In one of the panics of that period his senior partner fell into inextricable difficulties, and in consequence Mr. SMITH's engagements with the firm were dissolved. Even at that early period the condition of the coal and iron trades of South Staffordshire had a very gloomy aspect to that class of persons who have become known in commercial circles as "Croakers," and of whom the readers of the Mining Journal are aware we have not yet heard the last. According to their discouraging prophecies South Staffordshire was entirely done for, and their utterances exercised a prejudicial effect upon all speculation. In this state of things Mr. SMITH accepted an appointment as principal agent to a company of his friends who had purchased some large mineral properties in Nova Scotia. To that place he went out, and began vigorously, and with success, to demonstrate the commercial value of the minerals. At that time steam-boats had begun to be brought into use, but all the boats on the other side of the Atlantic were fed with wood fuel, and there was an impression there that they could not be driven voyages of much length with coal. Mr. SMITH tried for some time, but in vain, to induce the owners of the steamers to fire with coal, and he was ultimately able to overcome their prejudices by an expedient which is strikingly characteristic of qualifications which possessed by any man invariably lead to success. He made one of the owners a present of sufficient coal for a voyage to New York and back, and to prevent foul play in its use went himself into the engine-room and did the stoking throughout the first voyage. In later days he was wont when in the company of his friends to describe in graphic terms the part he took in the proceedings we are now relating. He found much pleasure in stating how he was the first who drove an American steam-boat with coal fuel, and how, when upon reaching New York within a time which surprised the wood-fuel captains, he challenged anyone of them to a race back to Nova Scotia, without their having the courage to accept it. After that voyage coal fuel commenced to be used, and the practice aided very considerably in the profitable realisation of the estates which Mr. SMITH had gone out to manage.

After some few years Mr. SMITH returned to England, but not before he had accumulated a property which represented a considerable income. Arrived home, he was sought after by leading coal proprietors and ironmasters, and he ultimately accepted the offer of the trustees of the present Earl of DUDLEY, who was then under age, to manage the extensive ironworks and collieries which constituted the young lord's patrimony, but which were not then mightily productive. So far from the estates having assumed the gigantic worth which under Mr. SMITH's management they have now attained, the whole of the arrangements for the management of the property at the time Mr. SMITH took to it were thoroughly disorganised. The circumstance was strikingly shown in a remark made to Mr. SMITH by one of the trustees, who is a noble lord well known in Staffordshire, who said, "Mr. SMITH, all we can offer you here are a stool and a desk; everything else has to be created." Under Mr. SMITH's management matters quickly assumed a different aspect. The extensive collieries, which had become almost disused, or were worked scarcely more than at a loss, were got into profitable order, and others were formed; local facilities were urged on in every direction; the ironworks—consisting at that time of blast-furnaces alone—were very materially improved, and new works were established; and a system of well-organised central government was inaugurated. The result was that every department was efficiently superintended. The management was characterised by the method and order which, whilst it made the whole work harmoniously and profitably, has since been copied with great advantage by noble proprietors of similar property in other parts of the kingdom.

Amongst the last extensions which Mr. SMITH designed was the

making of finished iron from the pigs produced in his lordship's furnaces by his lordship's coal and stone, and therefore of the finest quality. To this is due the erection of the very complete mills and forges at Round Oak, whence, as is tolerably well known, were sent those admirable specimens of finished iron which produced so favourable an impression on behalf of South Staffordshire, alike at our own Exhibition in 1862 and at the Paris Exhibition last year. As was to have been expected, Mr. SMITH's previous residence in the New World was found of advantage in establishing a valuable connection for the sale of Round Oak iron in America.

Mr. SMITH took great interest in everything that might tend to develop, as a whole, the district in which he lived and wrought; but, whilst he was zealous in his endeavours to maintain the commercial reputation of South Staffordshire, he was, nevertheless, careful to see that his employer's interests received first attention. He was at all times accessible and courteous, and was especially ready to receive information from any of his workmen, and to gather from them the reasons they had for adopting any particular method or process. Conspicuous aptitude and intelligence amongst the persons whom he employed never escaped his observation, and when he found these in combination with honesty he took care to mark out their possessor for promotion. All the principal posts under him were, therefore, filled by employees who had raised themselves by these means in their employer's estimation.

Mr. SMITH was a man of genius as a mechanic, but he was not a man of genius of the showy character, for the attention to detail and the practical instincts of his mind led him rather to subdue the impulses of his genius. When a new idea struck him he was one of the most cautious of men in putting it into operation. By tests and enquiries of the minutest character he would first satisfy himself either that his views were impracticable or that they could be carried out with perfect success. He was a very hard worker, rising in the summer months between four and five o'clock in the morning, and making appointments at that very early hour with his lordship's under agents, and sometimes visiting the places where such persons ought to have been without any appointment. By this constant and complete supervision everybody was kept up to his work, and nothing was neglected.

Mr. SMITH felt a warm interest in all the workpeople under him, and his desire that some of the old miners who might have become blind by constant work in his noble master's limestone pits might find a comfortable home led to the erection, by Earl DUDLEY, of a number of almshouses, which ornament one of the approaches to the town from which his lordship takes his title. There is, however, reason to conclude that the building will ultimately become a hospital, for it has not yet been inhabited.

Up to the time of his retirement, which took place about four years ago, after he had served Earl DUDLEY 28 years, Mr. SMITH engaged actively in county business as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. Disputants in civil trade matters were always happy if they could get him to arbitrate their case; and, with the exception of his old partner, Mr. GIBBONS, he may be looked upon as almost the last example of that fine old school of ironmasters who, amidst many difficulties and discouragements, raised South Staffordshire to the conspicuous position which that district has so long occupied.

The deceased gentleman expired upon his estate at Berry Hill, in Lichfield, which he purchased for the purposes of retirement. He leaves three children. The eldest is Mr. GEORGE FEREDAY SMITH, who is the principal agent to the Duke of BRIDGEWATER'S Trustees; Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, who is the present agent to Earl DUDLEY; and a daughter, Mrs. ARCHIBALD, of London.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE STEAM COALS.

For some time past the South Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association have been unceasing in their efforts to demonstrate the fact that the coal of the district is quite entitled to be regarded as a valuable steam coal, and in recognition of the success which has attended their labours an entertainment was given by the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, to which the whole of the "Admiralty Coal List Subscribers" were invited. The Wigan Coal and Iron Company's Works, Kirkless Hall, was selected as the place for the guests to assemble, as it was desired that they should have an opportunity of inspecting the boilers in the trial shed, where for a considerable time a series of experiments has been carried on for the purpose of testing the evaporative power of the coal, the best forms of boiler construction, and the merits of various plans for the consumption of smoke. The simple means which were adopted to obtain that great result—the complete combustion of coal—seemed to have the desired effect, and considerable satisfaction was expressed by the gentlemen who witnessed the experiments. At the luncheon which followed the conclusion of the experiments Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN presided, and about 50 gentlemen were present.

An elaborate report upon the trials, which accords in substance with that already published in the *Mining Journal*, was read by Mr. L. E. FLETCHER. He explained that in testing the comparative merits of the various boilers round coal was adopted, as being more equable and reliable in its results, and also as affording a standard of comparison with the Admiralty trials, in which round coal had been used throughout. After the earlier questions had, however, been settled, they turned their attention to burning "slack" when they found that they were able to prevent the production of smoke in the burning slack coal as well as round, but that it was more difficult of management as regards speed of evaporation. With slack coal the "coking" system proved rather slow in its action, and "side firing," though somewhat faster, is yet slower than the "spreading," so that although an economical result can be obtained, and smoke prevented, yet the same amount of steam cannot be raised in the same time as with spreading firing. They have found a loss of as much as 30 indicated horse-power in one boiler per hour in the speed of coking firing as compared with spreading with slack. From this it appears that when slack coal is burned, and fired by hand, either speed must be sacrificed or smoke made. This may be met by ample boiler power, but will, it is feared, prove a difficulty in those cases where boilers are fully tasked. In these cases the self-feeding fire-grate, previously referred to, as well as the steam-jet system, promise to be of service.

It will be seen that in this series of trials they have taken into consideration the best mode of firing, whether with round coal or slack, with thick fires or thin, with long bars or short, the best point for the admission of the air, as well as the comparative advantages of mechanical and hand firing, also the result of forcibly injecting air amongst the gases by the steam-jets. They have also endeavoured to arrive at the comparative evaporative efficiency of the conical water-tube boiler and the plain two-fueled, as well as the merits of iron and steel furnace tubes, with the value of introducing water-tubes into the two-fueled boiler. Mr. FLETCHER could scarcely consider this, however, as an exhaustive series of investigations, and there are other trials which it would have been satisfactory to have made. There is the JUCKES' furnace, applied to boilers externally, which has its strong advocate; also there are several recently patented boilers, with deflecting flue tubes, which are stated to realise highly economical results; also there is the multitubular boiler, as adapted for mill purposes. All of these boilers it would be of interest to submit to a careful comparative test. In addition to this there is the gas system, which is an enlargement of the plan of coking firing. Much is yet left for other investigators, but it is hoped that these trials will prove of service to steam users. Though these trials may not be exhaustive, they have found that smoke may be prevented, whether firing by hand without any special appliance, or whether feeding mechanically, or assisting the combustion of the gases by driving in currents of air by jets of steam; and he thought these trials fairly establish the conclusion that the smoke nuisance admits in all cases of considerable abatement, and in most of total removal.

With regard to the form of boilers, it has been found that those of the plain two-fueled construction, aided by a water-heater, are able to develop a very high result. They have succeeded in evaporating as much as 10½ lbs. of water at 100° by 1 lb. of coal, on a fire-grate 4 ft. in length, and 10½ lbs. on a fire-grate 6 ft. in length. In both cases this has been done without smoke, and while evaporating as much as 100 cubic feet of water from the boiler in the course of the hour with the 6-ft. fire-grate, and 80 cubic feet with the 4-ft. grate, which is sufficient to develop, with a good engine, at least 200 indicated horse-power per hour in the first case, and about 170 indicated horse-power per hour in the second. He concluded by calling attention to the great influence of careful stoking simply on smoke prevention. These trials have proved how very much depends upon the proper use of the shovel. GEORGE WEEKES, the stoker, who has fired the boilers throughout this series of experiments, as well as the previous one with the Admiralty boiler, takes an interest in his work, and considers stoking as his profession. In this way Mr. FLETCHER thinks it should be viewed. Firing is an art, and should be treated as such, and not as a slap-dash random process, which any untaught labourer can accomplish. To a great extent our smoke-producers are the stokers. Educate the stokers in their art and smoke will be prevented. Stokers should be instructed, in the first instance, how to fire without producing smoke, and be stimulated to constant care by a fine on failure, and a premium on success. If stoker users were united in the movement the thing would soon be done. A stoker would then require a diploma of competence as a "smoke preventer" before obtaining a post, and his livelihood would depend upon his skill. The question, after all, is not one entirely of science.

In thanking Mr. FLETCHER for the able report he had presented, the Chairman observed that what had been done to show the best method of consuming smoke was only an application of the system which prevailed 80 years ago in Cornwall. When WATT introduced his condensing engine into Cornwall he sent MURDOCH, his operative

engineer, to superintend it; and the system of firing which that engineer devised was exactly what they had seen that morning. The coal was heaped at the front of the fire, pushed gradually towards the bridge, and it produced no visible smoke. In the mining districts of Cornwall they might see the exterior of the chimneys whitewashed up to the top, and presenting no appearance of soot. He could not see why the same system should not be applied in Manchester and Wigan. He believed that they could succeed in abolishing the smoke nuisance if their stokers were as well educated and skilful as their engineers. If the stokers had a proper knowledge of firing the evil would be removed, and instead of the black pall that now hung over our large towns we should have a clear atmosphere. Smoke might not be injurious to health, but it was a very great nuisance, and if it could be abolished by the proper consumption of the coal supplied to furnaces, not only would a great saving be effected, but domestic and social comfort would be greatly improved. If the manufacturers and other consumers of coal did not abolish the nuisance, he would advocate a stringent parliamentary enactment to compel them to do so. The experiments at the trial shed had shown that coal could be consumed without any visible appearance of smoke; and if coal consumers would not adopt the principle Government ought to compel them to do so. He believed that if smoke were once produced it could not be consumed, but it could be prevented, and with a consequent great saving of fuel. He did not know whether there was an Act in operation or no to compel manufacturers to consume their smoke, but he hoped that attention would be drawn to the subject.

Referring to the value of the coal of the district, Mr. W. PILKINGTON, of St. Helen's, remarked that the result of the trials had been most satisfactory. The coal had been found to be superior to any other in economy and speed of evaporation, and a most favourable judgment had been pronounced upon it by gentlemen who were sent down to report for the Admiralty. Prevention of smoke and economy of fuel were considered by Mr. HUGH MASON as one and the same thing; and he looked upon it as being proved that manufacturers could save their fuel and their pockets, and, at the same time, by a little care, contribute in a very large degree to the health and comfort of the general community. Manufacturers had, as a rule, utterly neglected the men who were employed in what was termed in former times the "fire-hole," and he hoped the proper attention would be now paid to those men, upon whose care and skill so much depended. Mr. LANCASTER urged the great importance of proper attention to the furnaces, in order to ensure perfect combustion of fuel.

A NEW IRONWORKS FOR LONDON.

The ease with which an abundance of tolerably good scrap-iron can be obtained in London at prices under the rates current in most parts of the kingdom is, we have reason to know, occasioning attention to be directed to the making of iron in and about London to a larger extent than has hitherto been contemplated. It is believed that chiefly by this material good iron can be made in London at prices sufficiently under those which have to be paid in the London market for the product of the usual iron-making districts to enable the makers to secure a fair working profit. The expectation that this is possible is supported by the present success of the Phoenix Ironworks, on the banks of the Thames. It is not so much designed to make heavy kinds—although these will not by any means be overlooked—as the lighter, such as sheets, and the ordinary descriptions of merchant iron. One works will be put up on the banks of the Lea, at Barking-road, close to the erections there connected with the sewerage operations; and it will be capable of turning out some 200 tons a week. The chief, but not all, of its power will be a 60-horse expansive engine, worked by four diagonally seamed vertical furnace boilers. There will also be a 50-cwt. steam-hammer. Mill furnaces will be more numerous than forge. At the same time there will be forge-furnaces, and puddled iron will be worked up, but not in so large a proportion as is customary where the bulk of the raw material of the works is pig-iron. It is easy to understand that the chief difficulty of the speculators will lie in the fuel, which will have to be brought a considerable distance, and will, therefore, be nearly twice the price of that consumed by the makers of iron in the iron-making districts proper. The fuel will, however, be superior to most of that used in those places, and the cost of carriage to London of the finished article will have been saved. The proprietors, who are not without experience in the trade, have full confidence in their scheme; and the works are expected to be in operation not more than twelve months hence. The machinery and castings will be brought to London from the engineering works of Messrs. WRIGHT Brothers, of Gosport, near Walsall, by whom they are being manufactured.

BLAKE'S STONE-CRUSHER.—Considerable attention was attracted at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, at Leicester, to Mr. Marsden's modification of Blake's Stone-Crusher, which consists in an arrangement for crushing small previously broken stone or gravel into dust or sand. The eccentric shaft is placed lower in proportion to the rest of the machine than in the case of the large breaker; one "toggle" or knuckle jointplate only is used, and this works in line with the lower extremity of the moving face, from which it follows that the motion there is purely a grind, without vertical movement at that point, which also has its surface corrugated with two or three long ridges, and thus tends to pulverise any substance passing through it. The stones introduced should be previously broken, and should not exceed a walnut or egg in size, in which case they are gradually reduced as they descend between the faces, and can be discharged in a fine sand if required. It is estimated that the hardest granite can be reduced by this machine to 1-in. pieces at a cost of 3d. per ton. This machine is devised to meet a requirement—that is, the actual pulverisation of the mineral, and it is considered that the object has been thoroughly attained, inasmuch as it will grind many an ore, and provide building sand in many a locality where that indispensable commodity is not found. Mr. Marsden had a silver medal awarded him by the Society, in consideration of the merits of the machine.

IMPROVED PETROLEUM FURNACE.—The chief feature in the invention of Mr. Dorsett, of London-street, Fenchurch-street, is the use of the fuel in a boiling condition, its vapour being utilised under the steam-boiler. Mr. Dorsett fills a vertical auxiliary boiler, placed beside the chief boiler, with creosote, starts a fire under it, and when the vapour rises he employs it as fuel beneath both boilers. Estimating the creosote at 1d. per gallon, and Welsh coal at 17s. 6d. per ton, it is calculated that 10s. worth of creosote will do as much work as 27. 3s. 9d. worth of Welsh coal.

MINING UNIONISTS, THEIR STRIKES, COERCION, &c.—The reports recently issued by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the organisation of Trades Unions give some rather startling revelations as to the actions of the mining body connected with Unions towards those who, from various motives, have declined to be associated with them. Many of the scenes depicted by the witnesses are such as are almost beyond belief, were it not for the position of the parties who were eye-witnesses of them. Thus Mr. COOPER, manager of the Holmes Colliery, near Rotherham, in giving his experience of the working of Miners' Unions, states that a large proportion of the men in his district would rather not join the Miners' Union, but do so for peace and from fear. He recollected on one occasion when a man refused to join the Union he had his eyes injured and his head broken. So great, says Mr. COOPER, is the power of the Miners' Union, that he has kept men in the Holmes Colliery that he did not think worth keeping, because if they were discharged they would say they were victims to the Union. A more serious state of things, so far as violence was concerned, took place in the same locality, at the Darfield Main Colliery. Mr. WILSON, the viewer, in his evidence, says—The executive of the Miners' Association having on one occasion ordered the quantity of coal raised to be restricted, one of the men showed no disposition to comply with the order. The result was that about 200 of the Union hands went into the working place of the would-be independent recusant, and fetched him out of it bodily. As they were doing so Mr. WILSON states that he interfered to save the man, but was obliged to cease his efforts, otherwise they would have "broken out" on him. However, they forced the man into a curve, hurried him along the roads in the pit, and ill-treated him in various ways during his passage to the bottom. They then got him to the top of the shaft, tied a rope round his middle, and dragged him along through the village in that way, to the great dejection of the colliery and other inhabitants—men, women, and children, and accompanied by the shouts and yells of his Union fellow-workmen. After he had been thus exhibited one of the delegates went up to him, and made him promise that he "would do as other people did," on which he was set at liberty. This, however, was not much worse than some cases adduced by Mr. COOPER, who says he had known men thrown into the canal for no other reason than that they refused to become members of the Miners' Association. Mr. CHAMBERS, of Thorncliffe, near Rotherham, one of the largest employers of labour in South Yorkshire, states that when his Union hands were out those who continued at work were treated with great violence, windows were broken, and threats of killing the non-Unionists were frequently indulged in. When it was agreed that the Unionists should return to work it was arranged that those who had continued to serve their employers should not be molested. On the first morning after the agreement, however, the Unionists attacked the other men, and nearly killed some of them. Summonses were taken out against some of the perpetrators, but in the end

the matter was compromised with the Union. One of the nearly killed men (who had several of his ribs broken) receiving £7. as a solatium. Mr. CHAMBERS further states that the strike alluded to, which was in 1865, we believe, cost the Union no less than 5000l., whilst he paid during the year 15,000l. less in wages than in any previous year, so that the men lost upwards of 20,000l. Nothing, perhaps, is more extraordinary than the evidence given by Mr. HEWLETT, relative to the conduct of the magistrates and police authorities in the Wigan district during the recent strike there. Mr. HEWLETT informed the Commissioners that a large body of miners were brought from Staffordshire to take the place of those on strike. The latter were seriously assaulted, and on those who assaulted them being brought before the magistrates they were fined from 10s. to 20s. each, which fines were paid. Mr. HEWLETT was ordered to send the Staffordshire men away by the magistrates, on the ground that with the force at their command they were unable to protect them. The Lancashire police force, under Colonel BRUCE, consists of 800 men, and there was a body of soldiers in the vicinity of the colliery. On hearing this evidence Mr. ROENUCK remarked—"And these gentlemen, conservators of the peace, suggested to you that the mode of preserving the peace was by sending back the men." That was the mode those sapient magistrates adopted to put down a violent mob."

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

The recent applicants for patents include ARCHIBALD MUNRO, of Arbroath, for a tool to be used for cutting rock or stone and other similar substances. This invention especially relates to a tool to be used for cutting rocks, &c., in mining and engineering operations, and for hewing or cutting stone for building and other structural purposes; and it consists in the application of chilled cast-iron or iron compounded with other substances, as the material of which the tools themselves are made. The tool consists of flat discs, with the edge bevelled or of a bell-mouth shape, so that a sharp or cutting side is left all round them. The tools are retained in holders fixed to the boring-head of a boring or cutting-machine, and they are manufactured by running cast-iron into properly-shaped chills in the ordinary manner. In place of forming the tools of a disc-shape, they may be made oblong, with round or semicircular ends, elliptical, angular, or other form, and a dove-tailed or other shaped projection is formed on the back for retaining them in the holders.

ALEXANDER MELVILLE CLARK, of Chancery-lane, has patented an improved process for the reduction of tin, so as to render it applicable for coating metals, and for other purposes, as a communication from abroad by JULES FEQUIERES, of 29, Boulevard St. Martin, Paris. This invention relates to the application of the electro-plastic process for the reduction of pure tin in a metallic state of all thicknesses, so as to render it cohesive, ductile, and of such density that it may be stamped up, drawn, and rolled, and may also be deposited in moulds in the same manner as copper, by the galvanoplastic process, or on metals, especially lead and its alloys, for coating or plating the same. This reduction is effected, whatever may be the nature of the hot or cold alkaline or acid baths used, provided that the salts, oxides, or acids of the tin employed are chemically well prepared, which is an essential condition. The tin reduced by the electro-plastic process, according to this invention, is rendered sufficiently ductile, malleable, and cohesive to assume any form desired, by chasing, embossing, or engine turning, without cracking, which is the case when tin, used as a plating on lead in thin sheets in ordinary use, is stamped up in a similar way.

EDUCATION AT THE IRONWORKS.

A plan by which the children of ironworks' operatives may obtain a rudimentary education, of which many of them are now deprived, through the unthriftiness of their parents, is being carried out with success in a part of South Staffordshire, and also at one place in South Wales. In each case all the operatives consent to allow their employers to deduct 1d. in 1l. from their wages on every pay-day. This money goes to form a fund, out of which the employers undertake to guarantee the school fees of all their operatives' children who are of the school age. Certificates, acknowledging their liability, are drawn up by the employers, and are handed to the fathers, by whom they are passed on to the school managers. The locality in South Staffordshire in which the plan has been put into operation is Pelsall, where the chief employers are the firm of BOAZ, BLOOMER, and SON, ironmasters. Since it has been adopted the increase in the number of scholars attending the national and other day schools of the place has been very considerable, and the attendance regular. There is now no longer the staying away of the children from school on a Monday morning, because their parents have not furnished them with their school fees; and the increased income of the schools enables the managers of those places to improve their teaching power and their school accommodation.

It will at once strike the reader that, although a father may receive more than an equivalent for his 1d. in 1l., yet that the unmarried operative is not likely to possess such an advantage. To him, however, the free use of a reading-room and library is offered. So satisfied are Messrs. BLOOMER and SON of the value of the scheme, that they now make the educational deduction a condition of employment with all the men they take on.

The practice at Pelsall has been copied from Wales; and what is being done at these two places will, we trust, soon find imitation in all those cases in which a better scheme is not in practice. It is peculiarly adapted to localities in which, like the South Wales case, and that also of Messrs. BLOOMER, the people are nearly all working for one employer.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 23.—There is no general improvement to notice in the Coal and Coke Trades here, dullness being the prevailing characteristic in most branches. The demand for gas coke and household coals continues very limited. The demand for steam coal is better than for any other description of coal, but is certainly not brisk as yet. The weather continues excessively hot and dry, and this, of course, has considerable effect on the trade. It is worthy of notice that the feeders of water at the Wallsend Colliery have considerably abated lately, this being owing, no doubt, to the gradual reduction of the columns of water in the various shafts and workings around. When the engine-power now preparing is got to work this great undertaking will be rapidly completed, and the water got out of all the pits. Respecting the Iron Trade of the North of England, the local correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* says that during the last fortnight a slightly improved tone has prevailed—more enquiries having been received, and several substantial contracts secured by the district. The weather has been unfavourable for manufacturing operations, and therefore less than an average quantity of iron has been produced in the various forges. The mills, however, have been fairly occupied. Large quantities of rails continued to be turned out, on account of Russian, Dutch, and American contracts. These are mostly natural shipped from the Tees and from Hull, the dock accommodation at Middlesbrough being inadequate to allow the larger steamers to load in that port.

It is rumoured that the Russian orders are beginning to overflow into this district. The continental firms are now unable to take rail orders for anything like immediate execution. Consequently it is expected that considerable quantities of rails for the Russian market will find their way here during the next few months. If only some security could be felt in the men, that they would adhere to present wages for the present, English manufacturers would be able to draw up their tenders with such precision that they would undoubtedly prevent continental makers carrying off so many orders. A manufacturer, recently returned from Russia, states that he could have secured an order for 50,000 tons of rails, at a price which he would have been quite willing to accept, but which he was obliged to decline, fearing that the men would strike for higher wages as soon as they heard of his securing so large an order. He had, consequently, to quote a price which allowed a considerable margin for the wages contingency, and as continental firms have no such doubts about the action of their workmen, it is only natural that the orders have gone to benefit our foreign rivals. The shipping yards on the Tyne and Tees are, perhaps, scarcely so fully employed as they were a few months back. There is still sufficient demand for plates and angle iron, however, to keep the various plate mills steadily occupied. A good deal of iron is also going to Glasgow and Liverpool.

The pig-iron trade of Cleveland is steady, prices being a trifle firmer. The production of the district is still fully maintained, being at the rate of about 1,250,000 tons per annum. The work of substituting large furnaces for the smaller ones formerly in use is going steadily forward, notwithstanding the depression in the iron trade. During the past year the following firms have blown in large furnaces:—Rosedale Company, one, and one is nearly ready; Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., three; Cochrane and Co., two; B. Samuelson and Co., one; South Durham Iron Company, two; Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co., one; Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., two; Norton Iron Company, one; Bell Brothers have one large furnace building; the Clay Lane Company are putting up three; Swan, Coates and Co., one; Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. are about to build two

additional large furnaces; so that, on the whole, it will be seen that the Cleveland trade is being steadily extended. Although the production of iron is now greater than it was a year ago, the number of furnaces in blast is considerably less. Stocks of Cleveland iron are rather on the increase, but from the extension of the shipping trade in Scotland, South Wales, &c., it is calculated that at least 50,000 tons is required as a kind of working stock. The continental trade is rather quiet at present, but the quantity of iron going to Scotland is increasing. Prices are—No. 1, 46s.; No. 3, 45s.; No. 4, 42s., nett cash.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 23.—There is nothing new in reference to the Iron Trade. The works are better employed, and it is to be hoped the improvement may continue, but there is no great amount of orders before-hand, and prices are low.

At the Staffordshire Assizes this week there were, as usual, some cases of criminality for manslaughter for neglect on the part of persons employed at collieries, and which had led to the deaths of men employed. Amongst these was the case of James Higgins, referred to last week, who was the engine-man at the colliery of Messrs. David Jones and Sons, at Capponfields, near Bilston, and who caused a man's death by drawing him over the pulley. At the inquest the evidence was singularly distinct that the machinery was perfect in all respects, and that nothing but the neglect of the defendant could account for the accident. The grand jury, however, ignored the bill, thus deciding that there was no *prima facie* case against the prisoner. It is a puzzle to understand how they could have reached this conclusion. They would hear no one in defence, would hear only the evidence for the prosecution, which was singularly distinct against the prisoner when given in open daylight, yet they found there was no ground for putting him upon his trial. The result was that when he was arraigned on the coroner's inquisition no evidence was offered against him, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was at once returned. Some years ago a woman was committed for trial on evidence which appeared to leave no question of her guilt. To the astonishment of everyone the grand jury threw out the bill. She was, however, kept in custody, was tried again on the same evidence, a bill was found, and she was committed, there not being room for a suggestion that there was any doubt of her guilt, and she was sentenced to a long period of imprisonment. Grand juries are a mystery. They sit in the dark, and it is possible that a witness may go before them, and, knowing that his statement cannot be challenged, may to get off the prisoner say what he would not say in open Court. It becomes more and more a question why grand juries should be retained.

In connection with the above case, it is worth while to notice the charge to the grand jury by Mr. Baron Pigott, at the same assizes. His lordship has pleaded in numbers of mining cases as a barrister on this circuit, and might have been expected to know what a cage is; yet, in referring to another manslaughter case, he said, so far as he could make out from the evidence, "there was some kind of fence round a pit shaft, commonly called a cage!" If judges have such notions, how may grand juries be plunged in a fog.

Reference has been made in the *Mining Journal* to excursions of members of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Mine Agents' Association. This day week the mine agents in the employ of the Earl of Dudley, on the east side of the town, visited the mines in the western district of his lordship's estate, examining the various improvements adopted, and interchanging their views with their colleagues. Amongst the improvements inspected were a pair of self-acting doors, for cutting off communication, which were considered valuable in cases of explosion, invented by Mr. Thomas Latham, the mine agent of the Oakham Colliery. After luncheon the party examined the disconnecting hook of Mr. Wm. Bryham, which was noticed in the *Mining Journal* last week, but which it was stated had undergone improvements in the grappelling hooks by Messrs. Latham and Passfield. The object of the invention is, of course, to prevent overwinding. It was fixed at a pit at the Congree Colliery. In connection with Lord Dudley's mining operations, the death of Mr. R. Smith, the respected and efficient agent of the property from 1833 to 1861, must be mentioned. Both these matters are referred to in other columns of this day's Journal.

VALUABLE COLLIERY IMPROVEMENTS.—A few days ago the various mine agents in the employ of the Earl of Dudley visited his lordship's collieries on the east side of Dudley, with a view of interchanging ideas upon the various workings. The new pits at Oakham were first inspected, and a pair of self-acting air-doors (of immense value in time of explosion), the invention of Mr. Thomas Latham, the ground bailiff, were inspected, and generally admired. Ranrod Hall was next visited. This colliery was found particularly worthy of a visit, from the facts that every effort of mining skill has been brought to bear upon the thick coal workings, and that there are seven or eight miles of gate-riding in one pair of pits. After lunch at the Congree Office, Dudley Port, the party proceeded to No. 120 pit, to witness a trial of a recently introduced "disconnecting hook," and improved grappelling hooks, for the preservation of life in cases of overwinding or breakage. With a view to demonstrate the efficiency and safety of the invention, a loaded skip was placed upon the cage at the pit's bottom, and instructions were given to the engineer to overwind the load. This was done, the rope readily disconnecting itself at a certain point by means of an appliance underneath the pulley, and passing harmlessly over the wheel. The cage and its load remained safely suspended by the grappelling hooks attached to the cage, having slipped but the slightest degree from the point where it became disconnected from the rope. The experiment was tried with an empty skip, repeated with a loaded one, and, finally, Mr. Thomas Latham and Mr. Passfield, the improvers of the grappelling hooks, entered the cage, and were drawn up. In each case the result was alike satisfactory. We were informed at the time that the disconnecting hook is the invention of Mr. Wm. Bryham, of the Doughty Bank Colliery, Wigan. The party then proceeded to the Round Hill, Prince's End, and Deepfields Collieries, where the extensive plants were examined. The wire-rope guides at these collieries appeared to work as effectively as the wooden guides, and it was observed that steel wire-ropes were used to raise the coal from the pit bottom to bank. The agents on the east side have laid on many round and flat wire-ropes, and think highly of their success. By their use it is said that a large saving is effected, the rope being about one-third the price of the chain. In connection with the disconnecting hook and grappelling hooks, they might be worked until the last moment, and not be removed every time the chain was thought to be defective. The strain upon the engine is not near so much with the rope as with the chain, a fact which is due to the difference in weight. Before the company separated votes of thanks were passed to Mr. E. F. Smith, his lordship's principal agent on the "side," Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Passfield, for the opportunity they had afforded the agents of visiting the various plants during the day. The above gentlemen having replied, the meeting separated. The various improvements made upon his lordship's collieries, and the means adopted to prevent loss of life, are creditable to the agents and worthy of imitation.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JULY 23.—There is no alteration or improvement to be noted in the state of the Iron Trade of Derbyshire, which for a long time past has been characterised by extreme quietness. In manufactured iron the demand continues very moderate at nearly all the works. In pig-iron a good deal continues to be turned out; makers are keeping their furnaces in blast, but adding considerably to stock. There is scarcely so much ironstone, however, being imported from Northamptonshire as in the earlier part of the year. The business doing in coal is far from active, and most of the large collieries, such as the Clay Cross, Pinxton, and others, are not doing so much with London, whilst the tonnage going to the Midland Counties and Birmingham is of only a very moderate character. From the Gresley district there is not so much doing to the West of England as there has been, which is not to be wondered at, considering the state of the weather. Sinking operations continued to be pushed forward with much energy in various parts of the district. Mr. C. Seely has commenced opening out on the Tibshelf property, and has put up an engine. The colliery is close to a branch railway which runs into the Erewash Valley line. With regard to Mr. Seely, it is worth noticing a paragraph which has been going the "round" of the papers, to the effect that that gentleman has recently purchased 300 acres of coal near to the above colliery, for the sum of 270,000. Now, although it is said to stand for nothing, yet in this instance it makes the difference between 270,000, and 27,000, the latter being the sum said to be paid for the coal.

The Sheffield Trades continue without alteration, some branches of the heavy steel trade and railway material being in the healthiest state. The works in the neighbourhood of Rotherham are kept moderately going, whilst those at Milton and Elsecar are in full operation, there being plenty of work for the mills. Owing to the opening out of several large collieries in the district some very large orders for iron tubing have been given out, but makers so far have not been able to keep pace with the orders. There is a good business being done at the steel works in plain and manufactured Bessemer, and the same state of things prevails in the Lincolnshire district, so far as the blast-furnaces and the export of ironstone is concerned. There is little or no improvement to be noted in the state of the Coal Trade, which has proceeded on the same footing as far from cheering. There is no increase in the tonnage which is being forwarded to London and the South, so that the various lines of railway connected with the district are likely to show a marked falling off, if it does not affect dividends. During the last few days, however, there has been a little

more doing in steam coal to Grimsby, so that the trade is of a full average character for the season. At one or two collieries where the proprietors have a good shipping connection at Hull they are doing a moderately fair business with that port *via* Keadby, but there is not much alteration in the quantity being sent by water direct from Hemmingsfield from the Elsecar collieries. No alteration in the business doing to Lancashire, which continues remarkably quiet, notwithstanding recent reductions which have been submitted to. Coke continues in moderate request, both for home consumption and for exportation.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JULY 22.—There is again some speculative demand for pig-iron in this market, and although prices have not much improved during the week there is considerable firmness in the market, and their tendency is to turn upward. On Monday not much was done; but yesterday, at the close of the market, it was evident from the enquiries that a good deal was wanted, the difference between buyers and sellers being only 1d. per ton. To-day a brisk business (including about 6000 tons) was done at 52s. 8d. cash, and 52s. 10 1/2d. a month; closing buyers at these prices, sellers wanting 1 1/2d. a ton more. No. 1, g.m.b., 53s.; No. 3, 51s.; Coltness, 59s.; Gartsherrie, 56s. 6d. The shipments for the week were large, being 12,755 tons, against 8225 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Malleable Ironmakers are all at holiday, but it is expected there are a sufficiency of orders to give them all a fair start as soon as their machinery is ready. No change in price; ironfounders generally dull.

Coals have been partially advanced in price 6d. a ton, and a general rise is contemplated at the beginning of August of from 6d. to 1s. a ton. This meditated advance has given a slight tension to prices, and the market has the present appearance of improving. The shipments for the week nearly balance with those of last year, the quantities being, respectively, 26,360 tons, against 26,285 tons in the same week last year. The colliers are keeping their own counsel, and whatever is being done is not allowed to ooze out. The ironmasters have not yet decided as to whether they will give the 6d. advance which has been conceded by the coalmasters. Last Friday, at Hamilton Sheriff Court, Samuel Murray, furnace-filler, appeared to answer to a complaint at the instance of the Coltness Iron Company, charging him with deserting their service without the usual 14 days' notice. The accused pleaded not guilty, but on proof being led Sheriff Veitch found the charge proven. In respect, however, that this was the first case under the recent Masters and Servants Act, and as it was stated for the company that the case had been raised principally for the purpose of showing the workers the danger of infringing the Act, the Sheriff was content to inflict a modified fine of 10s., with expenses, also modified, of 30s.

Mr. James Merry, M.P., is making his round of the Falkirk burghs, and meeting with a large measure of success. There is also a talk of Mr. Whitelaw (of the firm of Bairds, of Gartsherrie) being brought forward for one of the divisions of Lanarkshire.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde continues in the same prosperous condition we noticed a week or two ago. At the close of last week there was launched at Dumbarton an iron screw steamer, for the British India Steam Navigation Company, named the *Ethiopia*. She is in all respects a sister ship to the *Abyssinia*, recently built for the same owners, which left the Lever a few days ago.

In the Second Division of the Court of Session, on Friday last, the case of *Daunt v. Daunt* was again brought forward. In 1865 Messrs. Connal granted a series of 500-ton warrants to Messrs. Daunt and Co., in connection with 45,000 tons of pig-iron then deposited with them. Daunt and Co. are alleged to have obtained from Mr. Giles Loder, merchant in London, an advance of 150,000l. on the security of this iron; and, in order to constitute that security, they are said to have delivered to Mr. Loder, along with their promissory notes for the amount, the acknowledgments or warrants which had been granted to them by Connal and Co., and which W. H. Daunt and Co. blank endorsed. These acknowledgments or warrants, when thus endorsed, were delivered to Loder on and prior to Feb. 27, 1866. The endorsement or delivery was not intimated by Loder to Connal and Co. prior to July 9, 1866, but they are said to have been intimated to them on that day. In the meantime, on May 5, 1866, Daunt and Co., having become insolvent, executed for behoof of their creditors a deed of arrangement for winding-up their affairs, under inspection, in virtue of the English Bankruptcy Acts. The iron is now claimed by Mr. Loder, on the one hand, under the endorsed acknowledgments or warrants delivered to him, and by the inspectors of Daunt and Co.'s affairs on the other, as prior assignees of the same under such circumstances as are stated in the case, or as to giving any preference in regard to movable subjects in competition with other parties holding prior completed rights of pledge over the same, or parties holding prior rights in reference thereto, although depending entirely on personal contract. Supposing the warrants to import merely an obligation for the like quantity of similar iron, they think that "the deed has no effect, according to the law of England, as to entitling the inspectors to demand the delivery of the iron under the warrants, or in competition with a prior assignment from the bankrupts in security of absolutely, although not followed by intimation of that assignment to the warehouse-keepers." The Court unanimously held that the law of Scotland was to be applied in determining the rights of parties over the iron in question; that the warrants in question were transferable documents, but that their endorsement required to be followed by intimation to the warehouse-keepers to perfect the right of an endorsee, as in a question with competing rights constituted by arrestment or otherwise. They also held, in accordance with the above opinion of English counsel, that the inspectors on Daunt's estate had not by the deeds in their favour any right which could compete with that of Loder; but as the assignments made by Loder as to the way in which he had become possessed of the warrants, and as to his having intimated to Connal and Co. that he held them, were not admitted, they allowed him a proof thereof, and to the competing claimants a conjunct probation.

The Scotch Wagon Company have announced a dividend at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF IRON.—We are informed that a very valuable mineral field has been discovered on the estate of Mable, near Dunfermline, the property of Mr. R. Kirkpatrick Howat, which promises to give a very fruitful and abundant yield of fine ore. Several samples of the ore, which has been analysed by an eminent townsman, Prof. Penny, certifies that the ore contains 98 per cent. of red oxide of iron, containing 66 per cent. of pure metallic iron. When a lease of the mineral is arranged, it will prove an immense advantage to the district, as well as of the country at large, in an additional supply of this great backbone of trade and commerce.—*Glasgow Herald*.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 23.—The reports from the leading ironworks in the district confirm the opinion expressed by ironmasters at their last meeting, that an improvement had set in, and that the dawn of better times had already commenced. Orders, however, have not as yet increased sufficiently to enable it to be said that any great stimulus has been given to the trade; but little doubt now exists as to its shortly recovering something of its former vigour. The intense heat during the past week has been the means of preventing the hands at several of the works making full time, and only orders that are required immediately are being executed. The home trade continues quiet, but there are unmistakable signs of large engagements being entered into before long by the railway companies. Russian engagements are a little more numerous than they have been during the present season, but makers have now abandoned the hope of doing anything like the amount of trade with the Muscovite empire as anticipated at the commencement of the quarter, Belgian houses having secured the principal portion of the orders given out. Rails are about to be shipped for Cronstadt, and other clearances will speedily be made for the Russian markets, but they will not be very considerable quantities. Several vessels of large tonnage are now being laden at the local ports, chiefly for the United States, from which advances are considered favourable as to future engagements, but it is probable the exports will not be so large as they were during June until after the election of President. There are no large quantities being sent to the Continent, but the extension of railways in Hungary and other parts of Europe will, no doubt, cause an addition to the demand before long. The enquiry from India is limited, and, although advances are not looked upon as favourable, there is little doubt but that trade with that country will increase before many months have elapsed. Pigs are meeting with an average sale. Tin-plate makers have not so many orders on their books as could be desired, and, owing to the stocks on hand, there is a gradual reduction in the make at nearly all the works in the whole district.

For Steam Coal there is an average demand, and, although several vessels have arrived at the local ports during the past few days, there is still a scarcity of ships of large tonnage to take coal to the mail packet stations, from which enquiries have slightly improved. To the continental markets and Mediterranean ports there is an average quantity being sent, and trade with France has somewhat revived. There is a little more activity evinced in the House Coal Trade, but a considerable improvement must set in before the resources of the district are fully called into requisition.

Nearly 12 months have elapsed since Mr. W. Williams and Mr. Daniel Edwards, being backed by a few others, undertook the erection of the Worcester New Tin-Plate Works, at Morrison, near Swansea, and what appeared to puzzle many for some months has now assumed a shape and mechanical life. The works are on an improved form, and very substantially built, the principal stage being quite an ornament to the locality. The machinery is excellently arranged, the whole, from beginning to end, reflecting the highest credit on Mr. Williams and Mr. Edwards. Last Saturday afternoon a great number of persons were present to witness the starting, and when the first plate was put

between the rolls by Mr. Williams, the manager, the fact was made known by the hearty and prolonged cheers of the hundreds of people, and by the firing of cannons. The friends present were then invited to partake of refreshments in one of the rooms of the works, Mr. W. Hallam, of the Upper Forrest Tin-Works, being unanimously voted to the chair, and Mr. Oliver to the vice chair. The Chairman made an excellent speech, in which he gave some valuable advice to the workmen present, and when he took his departure he was loudly cheered. Mr. Philip Morgan, one of the firm of the Ynyspenllwch Tin-Plate Company, was voted to the chair, and he reviewed the tin-plate trade in the district, from the time when Mr. Llewellyn first started the Ynyspenllwch Works up to the present time. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Hallam as the chief manufacturer of tin-plates in the Swansea Valley, he having erected his works next after Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Parsons, and kept them in full work ever since. He also congratulated the new company on their happy start, and their good luck in having such a good manager and assistant as Mr. Williams and Mr. Edwards. Several addresses were delivered by gentlemen interested in the success of the tin-plate trade, and the proceedings of this pleasant gathering was brought to a close by singing the old Welsh national air and chorus, "Henwlad fy Nhadau."

It is reported that the arrangements for the purchase of the Blaenau Works by Mr. Healey have fallen through, and if such is actually the case the high hopes entertained of a speedy commencement of operations are doomed to disappointment. The Blaenau Works, when in full operation, gave employment to some thousands of workpeople, and the district was in a flourishing state; but since the stoppage of the works a great deal of distress has prevailed, and a large number of the hands have gone elsewhere to seek a living. Already some parts of the works are announced for sale, in order to satisfy the claims of certain landowners for rent.

The United Merthyr Collieries Company (Limited) liquidators have declared a dividend of 15s. in 1l. upon the debts, which is a much handsomer sum than many of the creditors expected to receive.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR STEAM PURPOSES.—Within the last week the Government officials at Pembroke Dockyard have received from Messrs. Saunders and Foot a large quantity of anthracite coal to experimentalise with, in order, if possible, to utilise it for the purposes of the Navy. As all Government experiments are conducted with the greatest privacy, we are unable at present to state the result of their tests, but as a favourable result was shown by the experiments on the North London Railway, and knowing, as we do, that Americans use this coal for steam purposes, no doubt the Government engineers will overcome the difficulties which have been previously considered by them, though without minute examination, to stand in the way. It is quite certain that the amount of heat generated by the combustion of anthracite is far greater, in comparison to weight and bulk, than any other coal which is known in our English or Welsh coal fields. And the advantage of this coal can be readily appreciated when looking at the question of its utilisation from a business point of view, for the greatest difficulties which our steam men-of-war have had to encounter is that of carrying sufficient fuel for a long voyage, and in as little a space as possible. And the great advantage is that, unlike the so-called smokeless Welsh steam coal, which yields a light, vapoury smoke, but which, nevertheless, is only smokeless in comparison with the North Country steam coal, it is actually smokeless. Besides, it is possessed of a larger proportion of carbon, and a less proportion of sulphur, than either the Welsh or English steam coals, and the injury by its use to boilers and machinery is considerably diminished. As intimated, the North London Railway Company have used the coal for testing its properties, and they have found that instead of it being necessary to carry 40 tons (say) of coal, they have been enabled to do with 35 tons. Of course, the loading of the tenders need not be taken into account with this anthracite coal; but the matter is more important, if possible, to ship owners and to our Navy, for to be enabled to carry in a limited space a quantity of coal which if it were another sort would require additional room, cannot fail to be regarded in the sense to which we have adverted to it. The anthracite districts are very extensive in the neighbourhoods of Llanelli and Swansea, and if an increased use of the fuel in question should occur it will lead materially to revive that stagnation in the local trade which has marked it for some time past. Some years ago, when the American fleet came to the North of France, they visited Cherbourg, where the commanders refused to purchase any other coal than the Welsh anthracite, some of which appeared at the time to be lying in the fort named for lime-burning purposes. At Llanelli, which is the chief port of shipment for this coal, during the year ending 1867, there were exported 200,000 tons of it. It is, of course, a matter of more or less speculation whether or not it is inexhaustible in this character or not; but, in any event (whether it may turn out that we have plenty of coal, but that it cannot be worked), the introduction for the purposes named of such a fuel as this, seeing that there is evidently plenty of it accessible, must be worthy of consideration, and in this belief we are guided by the trials to which we have adverted—trials to which we shall, by-and-by, further allude.

A COLLIER SENT TO GAOL FOR INTIMIDATION.—At the Oswestry County Police Court a case was heard which arose out of the dispute between the proprietors of the Morcton and Preesgwynne Collieries, and which has created considerable interest in the locality. In the phraseology of the summons, James Roberts, collier, Calmeddydd, was charged with unlawfully, by threats, endeavouring to force Richard Thomas, who was hired and employed as an engine-driver by Mr. Luke Blackwell to depart from the said hiring and employment. The prosecutor said that at the time of the alleged offence the defendant and other of his colliers were out on strike. On the 15th of the present month, about one o'clock at night, defendant went to Thomas when at work, and told him that he must stop the engines, and said that if they were not stopped the turn-outs would stop them, and going to the furnace he drew out the fire, and attempted to pull out the water plugs. Had he succeeded in his attempt the pit would have been flooded, and the lives of a great many men who were working in the levels endangered. The object of the prisoner was to get Thomas to join the men on strike. The prisoner said he had no defence to offer, and pleaded guilty. Colonel Lovett said that whenever such cases as the present came before them it would be the duty of the magistrates to check them with a firm hand. Prisoner was committed to Shrewsbury Gaol, with hard labour, for two months. The Court was densely crowded, and some surprise was expressed at the severity of the sentence by the prisoner's mates.

MINING AND TUNNELING BY MACHINERY.

Since the first introduction of Capt. PENNIE'S machine several important modifications, suggested by practice, have been made, until at the present time it is considered to have been brought very closely to perfection. Mr. Fellot compares the machine in its present form to a horizontal steam-hammer, so modified that the head can rotate as well as strike. The piston is cast in gun-metal in a single piece with the head; the diameter in the 5-ft. machine is 28 in., and the stroke, which varies according to the nature of the rock being operated upon, averages 2 in., and can increase to 4 in. The diameter of the head is 5 ft., and this diameter corresponds with the diameter of the level to be driven. The head is a disc, with so much removed as shall leave a Maltese cross, occupying about two-thirds of the area, the remaining third, being open, serves for the passage of the debris to the back of the machine. The entire field of these segments is covered with cutters, in the form of double chisels, and arranged concentrically from the centre to the circumference. The piston moves in a cylinder of cast-iron, with a flat bottom, and furnished with a stuffing-box in front, the steam being admitted from a secondary regulating cylinder. As to the rotation of the head, there is a transverse horizontal shaft, which by means of two intermediary shafts gives a slow motion to another shaft, inclined upon the piston perpendicularly to its axis by a screw pinion gearing, with a helicoidal wheel fixed upon the piston by a couple of keys. The debris is drawn to the back of the machine as soon as broken down by a series of hoes attached to an endless chain, worked by wheels and pinions, and ample arrangements have been made for providing sufficient space on one side of the machine to enable the face to be reached when the renewal of the chisels or other circumstances require it.

It appears that, although in an exceptional case the machine progressed 28 millimetres and made 300 strokes in one minute, which is at the rate of more than 6 feet per hour, the rock perforated being a hard shelly limestone, the Patent Tunneling and Mining Machine Company do not pretend to say that in ordinary working that speed would be attained, but they are prepared to guarantee an average progress of 12 ft. in granite, and 18 ft. in sandstone rock in 24 hours' work; and there can be no doubt that if these results be continuous the invention will prove of great practical advantage. With regard to the continuity of the working, Mr. Fellot states that the sole interruption in working will be that resulting from the removal of the blunted chisels and the fixing of fresh ones. The changing of the chisels will not, according to Capt. Pennie, occupy more than two hours. All that is necessary is to draw back the machine a few feet, so as to allow a couple of workmen to pass in front of the head through the openings already mentioned, to remove the worn chisels and replace them with new ones, two other workmen behind the head unscrewing and retightening the nuts. As to the strength of the machine, and the absence of vibration, Mr. Fellot says that the construction of the machine, in general strong, compact, and even heavy, and in particular the dimensions, form, weight, and nature of the percussion cylinder, as well as the mode of work, appear to him calculated to obviate in a great measure the inconvenience of vibration, to remove the causes of rupture in the several parts, and to render the machine durable. Such are the principal features of the new perforator; and, whatever may be the future reserved for it, the considerable interest which attaches to the execution and completion of the projects put forward for traversing chains of high mountains by railways, and without exaggerating the advantages, and consequently the reduction of cost resulting from contrivances the purpose of which is to render possible or facilitate the attainment of the objects in view, he considered it most desirable to introduce the machine invented by Captain Pennie to the notice of the Society of Civil Engineers of France.

A Commission appointed specially by the French Government have,

quite recently, made a full examination of the 6-ft. machine now at work in a quarry at Vangirard, in Paris, and have also seen it in operation there; and, although their official report has not yet been presented, the hon. Commissioners have individually expressed their entire belief in the general utility and extraordinary capabilities contained in the invention. It is worth while remarking that the examination above recorded has been made after the machine has been at work nearly every day for the last seven or eight weeks, and that during that and up to the present time but one set of chisels has been used, and these have not even once been sharpened. We shall not omit to refer again to this patent when the report of the Commission has been published.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL.

For some time past the inventions of Mr. DAVID BARKER, of Northfleet, the development of which has been undertaken by the Patent Compressed Fuel Company, have attracted considerable attention, and step by step improvements have been introduced with a view to render the entire process perfect. In connection with the value of the process so far as the actual manufacture of the blocks is concerned, it has been sufficiently demonstrated by Mr. ALEXANDER BASSSETT, of Cardiff whose reports and papers read before the South Wales Institute of Engineers have been of the most satisfactory character. Mr. Barker's last invention relates to the drying of the fuel after it is manufactured. The outer wall of the chambers are built of bricks or other suitable material—an important principle of the invention being that every part of the fuel is subjected to the influence of the heat employed, and in provision being made for the continuous exit of the moisture and vapours as they are employed. The arrangements admit of various modifications without the essential features of the invention being departed from.

According to one method of construction angle iron plates are introduced into or attached to the walls in the interior of the chamber, the same forming rails for the support of movable trays, and also for the support of bars, to which are suspended steam or hot-air pipes, when the same are employed for the purpose of heating the chamber. The blocks of fuel or other substance or substances to be dried are placed upon iron trays furnished with wheels, which run upon the angle iron, the trays being connected with each other by dovetailing or otherwise. The trays are introduced into and removed from the chamber by means of an endless band, or other analogous or suitable arrangement, and are so proportioned in size that when a given number are placed in the chamber they divide the same into a series of subordinate horizontal compartments, each of which is furnished at the lower part thereof with an outlet for the moisture or vapours resulting from the process of drying; such outlets may be provided by means of perforated bricks placed in the external walls or openings made or left therein for that purpose. The chamber is closed at each end by iron shutters so as perfectly to confine the heat during the operation of drying, shutters being also furnished for the purpose of closing the before-mentioned outlets in the external walls. Each of the compartments of the chamber thus made by the arrangement of the iron trays as before described is heated by means of steam or hot-air, the same being obtained in the well known manner and passed through pipes suspended in each sub-division of the chamber from bearing bars, which are supported by the angle iron, or arranged in some analogous and suitable manner, or the requisite degree of heat may be obtained by the direct application of jets of gas or of hot air without the use of pipes.

Another mode of supplying heat to the chamber and its subdivisions is to introduce from the top thereof revolving stoves, which may be removed when the operation of drying the fuel or other substance or substances has been accomplished and the withdrawal thereof is desired, or the chamber may be constructed with a space in the centre thereof, the same running longitudinally from end to end and extending from the top to the bottom, and into which space steam or hot-air may be introduced for the purposes required. When several chambers are placed in juxtaposition to each other, channels, or spaces, may be provided between the respective chambers for the escape of the moisture or vapours resulting from the process of drying. The drying chamber may also be constructed in the form of an ordinary drying tunnel, the bottom, sides, and top thereof being constructed so as to form continuous chambers into which steam, hot-air, or gas may be admitted for the purpose of drying the fuel or other substance or substances under treatment, arrangements similar to those already described being made for the exit of the moisture or vapour.

According to another mode of construction the chamber is divided longitudinally into subordinate horizontal chambers one above the other, by means of horizontal flues or enclosed spaces, formed of iron plates and extending the entire length of the chamber, the top plate of each flue or enclosed space furnishing a support for trays on which the fuel or other substance or substances to be dried may be placed, and which trays may be withdrawn as before mentioned. Outlets similar to those before described are furnished at the lower part of each subordinate chamber for the escape of the moisture and vapours. At one end of the chamber, or at suitable intervals along the length thereof, is or are placed a "pillar" of furnaces, that is to say, a range of superposed furnaces, each of which is open to one of the flues or enclosed spaces, and into which respectively the heated air passes from the furnaces, a chimney or chimneys being provided for the exit of the smoke and other products of combustion. The chamber is closed at each end by movable shutters, similar means being also provided for closing the outlets for the moisture and vapours. By this arrangement each subordinate chamber receives its heat and also discharges the moisture and vapours from the fuel or other substance or substances under treatment, the result being that the process of drying is performed with much greater rapidity and efficiency than by any other method.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a current-going COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES, situated within a short distance of a shipping port in the Bristol Channel. The property consists of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD STEAM COAL, and is capable of being increased by the leasing of further property adjoining.

The plant is nearly new, and is sufficient for a large daily out-put. Part of the purchase-money could remain on mortgage, if desired. For further particulars, apply, by letter only, to WEBSTER BUTCHER, Esq., Solicitor, 13, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a promising SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, in Merionethshire; also, a valuable GRANITE and WHINSTONE QUARRY, in the South of Scotland, both in work, and very eligible investments.

Particulars on application to Mr. T. E. MINSHALL, Queen-street-chambers, Wrexham.

SLATE QUARRIES TO BE LET. SLAT DINAS SLATE QUARRIES, situated in the parish of LANAFANFAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from the town of Builth, about five from the railway station at Garth, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway Station at Newbridge.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of upwards of 500 feet, is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Four openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slate.

The slate is of good quality and fine texture, of bluish grey colour, the same as the Festiniog, Aberllefenny, and other quarries in North Wales. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, and stands the heat of enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year.

The proprietor, wishing to open this valuable slate property, would deal on most liberal terms with any party wishing to undertake the working.

Apply to Messrs. WOOD and MERRICK, Pen-y-dre, Crickhowell.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE. MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have FOR SALE ENGINES OF VARIOUS SIZES AND SEVERAL GOOD TEN TON BOILERS. All are in excellent condition, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Full particulars may be obtained by applying to Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., Tavistock Foundry, Tavistock.

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS SECONDHAND 8-horse power PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, of recent construction, by eminent makers.

NEW PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, from 5 to 25-horse power, of the highest order, on advantageous terms. Prize Medals awarded—Hamburg, 1863; Paris, 1867.

Apply to BARROWS and STEWART (late Barrows and Carmichael), Engineers, Banbury.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN RE NORTH WHEEL ROBERT MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Matthews v. Bullen and Others, and dated the 15th day of August last, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

24 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, H. Bullen,
20 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, R. Armstrong,
20 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, G. Gowland,
40 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Henry Dace,
15 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, G. H. B. Hewett,
25 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, W. Humphreys,
25 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, J. G. Sockling,
40 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, J. Bovey,
12 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, M. F. Halket,
20 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, W. Richardson,
12 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, E. Welch,
10 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, John Cragg,
58 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, C. Mate,
200 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Sir W. Smith,
196 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, W. Pool; and
25 (4201) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, G. A. Roles,
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for Tufnell Southgate, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.)
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 24th, 1868.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

FREEHOLD FARMS, situated in the parishes of Newbold Verdon, Osbaston, and Birston, near to Market Bosworth, and within easy distance of the Desford and Bagworth Stations on the Midland Railway, and thus in close communication with the populous towns of Leicester and Birmingham, and containing together 473 A. 2 R. 31 P. of excellent ARABLE, MEADOW, and COPPIC LANDS, in the occupation of yearly tenants, the whole of which land is within a short distance of Bagworth and Nailstone Wigs Collieries, where VALUABLE COAL is now being worked.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY have received instructions to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near to the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, at Two o'clock precisely, in Two Lots, this—

VALUABLE ESTATE.

It divides itself into TWO FARMS, the larger one, containing 297 A. 3 R. 22 P., is in the village of NEWBOLD VERDON, and at present in the occupation of two yearly tenants; but the FARMHOUSE and PREMISES are well situated for the whole of the land, which together form a very good occupation.

The other farm, of 175 A. 3 R. 9 P., does not adjoin the first farm, but is very near thereto; it has good FARMHOUSE and PREMISES, and is also occupied by a yearly tenant.

The whole estate is in very good cultivation, and independently of any coal value forms a sound and desirable agricultural investment in a good part of a favourite county. The minerals have been examined and reported on by eminent valuers of coal, and are considered to represent an important present value in addition to the agricultural value, which mineral value is rendered of much more importance in consequence of the rapid exhaustion of the South Staffordshire coal field.

Plans and particulars may be had of Messrs. PARKER, ROOKE, and PARKERS, solicitors, 17, Bedford-row; of Messrs. BOWKER, PEAKE, and BIRD, solicitors, 6, Bedford-row; or of Messrs. D. SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY, land agents and surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

IMPORTANT TO SETT QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND CAPITALISTS.

MR. W. DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Sportsman Hotel, Carnarvon, on Saturday, 1st day of August, 1868, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (subject to conditions then and there to be produced), all the present Lessees' Interest in the

TYMWAR SETT QUARRY.

Situate in the parish of PISTILL, close to the town of NEVIN, six miles from PVLLEHILL, and on the margin of the Bay, together with the whole of the very VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY, consisting of about 12 tons of T-rails, several tons of round bar rails, smiths' tools, horizontal break wheels, wire ropes, weighing machines, five strong wagons, balk timber and ironwork in stage, crab wheel, wagon wheels, several dozens set hammers and moulds, drills, crowbars, sleepers, &c.

The quarry is held on a lease for 21 years, from the 19th February, 1861, at a royalty of 4½d. per ton (stone for building being free from royalty), and £10 per annum dead rent. The lease is renewable for a further term of 21 years, on payment of a fine of £200. It comprises an area of about 45 acres; also the interest in certain Crown lands, containing 5 A. 2 R. 9 P. for a period of 21 years, from 10th October, 1861, at a dead rent of £5 per annum, renewable.

This excellent quarry has been extensively opened out, and the quality of the granite cannot be excelled. It has every facility for shipment, overhanging, as it does, deep water.

The whole, including plant, will be put up in one lot. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. A. DARBISHIRE, Carnarvon; and to the Auctioneer, Wellfield House, Bangor.

THE GARNETT AND MOSELEY GOLD MINES, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

MR. EILOART is instructed to SELL the above MINES, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1868, at the Auction Mart, in the City of London, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

The MINES are situated in the COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, in the STATE OF VIRGINIA, upon property consisting of about 1290 acres of land, and are supposed to contain an unlimited supply of gold ore.

Reports of the mines may be seen, and particulars and conditions of sale, when ready, may be obtained on application to Messrs. WOODROOFE and PLASKITT, 1, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London; or to Mr. EILOART, No. 40, Chancery-lane, London. In New York, further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. DEHON, CLARK, and BRIDGES.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1868.

MR. R. H. CADE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, commencing at Twelve o'clock precisely, at NEW HENDRA, near ASHTON, in the parish of BREAGE, the undermentioned MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

CONSISTING OF

ONE 24 inch ENGINE, for pumping and stamping, with 8 ton BOILER; fly wheel, 10 tons; two bobs, 4½ tons each.

SIXTEEN STAMP HEADS AND AXLE, with four frames, complete.

30 8 in. pumps, 1 6 in. working, 1 6 in. matching.

1 10 in. ditto, 1 8 in. windbore, 1 6 in. doorpiece.

8 11 in. ditto, 1 5 in. pole, stuffing box and gland.

2 9 in. ditto, 1 6 in. doorpiece, 1 9 in. plunger case.

3 8 in. windbores, 1 5 in. pole, stuffing box and gland.

3 8 in. doorpieces, 1 9 in. plunger case.

2 8 in. H-pieces, 1 8 in. plunger.

2 7 in. workings, 1 horse wheel, complete.

Whim cage, shears, rope, chain, kibbles, winch, ladders, wagons, shovels, eight new lifters and heads, steel, iron, barrows, brass, two large round boulders, knives, and other good dressing tools; one bellows, two anvils, one vice, screwing tools, blocks, grindstone, old and new timber, &c.; together with the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE.

And a variety of other materials, the whole of which are in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to Capt. KING, on the mine; or to Mr. R. H. CADE, Auctioneer, Helston.—July 22, 1868.

FINAL SALE AT ST. DAY UNITED MINES, NEAR SCORRIER, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

MR. BURGESS is instructed to HOLD THE FINAL SALE of the whole

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

At the above mines, near SCORRIER, on Wednesday, August 5, 1868, at Eleven o'clock A.M. precisely, viz.:

ONE very strong and powerful 85 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke in shaft and 10 ft. in cylinder, with about 3 tons of brass.

ONE 65 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 feet stroke in shaft and 9 feet in cylinder.

ONE 20 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, equal beam.

ONE 19 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, equal beam, with steam capstan attached, nearly new and very strong.

FOUR BOILERS, 12 to 13 tons each, in good condition, with steam chest, condensed with spring water; TWO 11 ton BOILERS; ONE 19 ft. BOILER.

20 5 ft. 7 in. pumps, 8 ft. faggotted loop for 6 in. pin, 2 in. thick.

2 9 in. 10 in. ditto, New 18 in. pole case.

2 9 in. 11 in. ditto, 4 15 in. workings.

59 9 ft. 13 in. ditto, 3 sets large faggotted caps for 80 in. engine.

11 9 ft. 16 in. ditto, 30 fms. 2 in. bucket rods.

11 9 ft. 17 in. ditto, Staples and glands for 8 to 18 in. rods.

8 9 ft. 18 in. ditto, Flange bolts.

14 9 ft. 19 in. ditto, 2 new 6 ft. round boulder plates and tops.

5 6 ft. 8 in. ditto, 8, 12, 13, 18, and 20 in. pump rings.

2 5 ft. 6 in. ditto, 5 ft. wrought-iron gudgeon, turned for 6 in. brass.

2 5 ft. 6 in. ditto, Bucket prongs.

99 pairs faggotted strapping plates, 5 6, 7, and 8 in. wide.

3 sets faggotted caps. Refreshments as usual.

In the meantime anything may be treated for by private contract on application to—

Mr. BURGESS, Auctioneer, and General Commission Agent for New and Secondhand Machinery, Webster and Horsfall's Patent Steel Wire and Charcoal Iron Ropes, Indianrubber, Goods, &c.

Dated Barncoose, Redruth, July 22, 1868.

THE DONNAS COPPER ROLLING MILLS AND SMELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

VALLEY AOSTA, PIEMONTE, N. ITALY.

MR. TEPPATI (Royal Notary) is INSTRUCTED TO SELL the above property, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 6, Arsenal-street, in the City of Turin, on Thursday, the 10th of next September, at Ten o'clock A.M. precisely.

LOT 1.—LARGE ROLLING MILLS, also SMELTING AND REFINING FURNACES complete, occupying an area of over 7000 metres. Comprised in the above there are a sufficient number of STORE HOUSES, FITTING SHOPS, LABORATORY, OFFICES, HOUSE OF RESIDENCE, &c. ONE LARGE UNDERSHOT WATER WHEEL (iron), also TURBINE; combined force 200-horse power.

LOT 2.—A MINERAL CONCESSION, named HERIZ and CHAMPDEPRAZ, in the same neighbourhood, of an area of 400 hectares, on which already all the PREPARATORY WORK has been done, such as BUILDINGS, TRAMWAYS, WAGONS, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Private offers will be received up to the morning of the sale, and if previously sold due notice will be given.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to Mr. TEPPATI, Turin; or to "N. Bros.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 35, Fleet-street, N.B.—In accordance with the laws of Italy, the sum for which the above property will be exposed for sale is fixed at 150,000 francs for the first lot, and 20,000 francs for the second.—Turin, 18th July, 1868.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN MINES, IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAF.

(Within one mile of the Redruth Station of the West Cornwall Railway).

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WHOLE of the MACHINERY AND MATERIALS of the GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN MINES, consisting of—

ONE 60 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER, 14 tons;

ONE 18½ inch WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER, 7 tons;

Capstan and shears; balance-bob; 160 fms. of 10, 9, and 8 in. pitwork; 120 fms. of 12, 10, and 9 in. wood rods; 175 fms. of 11½ in. capstan rope; 4½ tons of 9-16 whim chain; ½ ton of 7-16 whim chain; 1 horsewhim; also a quantity of iron and timber; miners' and smiths' tools, and a variety of other stores and effects in general use on the mines.

For viewing the same, and further particulars, apply to Capt. JOHN MICHELL, on the mines; and the offers for the above to be forwarded to Mr. F. W. DABB, Redruth.—Dated July 15, 1868.

THE HAFOD-Y-MORFA, OR PRINCE OF WALES, GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE HAFOD-Y-MORFA, OR PRINCE OF WALES, GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, situated in the parish of LLANETTYD, near DOLGELL, in the county of MERIONETH, in the principality of WALES, together with the STAMPING, CRUSHING, AMALGAMATING, and DRESSING MILLS and WORKS appertaining thereto, comprising FIVE WATER WHEELS, 16-horse power STEAM ENGINE, stamps crushing rollers, amalgamating barrels, percussion table, Britten's amalgamators, boulders, and all other machinery necessary for crushing the quartz and extracting and dressing the gold and lead ore.

The sett, which is held under lease from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing on Oct. 10, 1862, comprises 216 A. 2 R. 6 P., a large portion of which has never been tried, though containing many lodes of most promising aspect.

The reduced royalty payable to the Crown upon the lead and other ores, metals, and mineral substances (gold and silver excepted), is but 1-18th.

The mills, or amalgamating-works or buildings, are erected on land held under a lease from the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart., at the money rent of £15, or a royalty of 1-23d. The obtaining of this lease for the works was of great advantage, inasmuch as they abut upon the turnpike road from Barmouth to Dolgelly, and also upon the navigable River Maddock, where there is a wharf and tramway from it to the works.

This mine, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated Vigna and Clogau Gold Mine, has yielded gold-bearing quartz of extreme richness, some of it containing after the rate of 80 ozs. to the ton, besides which the quartz was also very rich in silver-lead and blende; indeed, it may be said that, with the exception of the Vigna and Clogau, no mine in Wales has produced the same quantity of gold. It may be mentioned that the several lodes which have been opened upon have all been proved to be auriferous.

The company have, in opening the mine, and placing their mine and works in their present complete and working condition, spent the whole of their limited capital—£18,000, and are, consequently, compelled to wind-up the concern.

The mine is on the side of a mountain, and can be worked at all points by adit levels. Four levels have been already made, the lowest being 145 fathoms in length, and leading out directly into the stamps and other works. There is also a shaft of 50 fms. deep sunk on the lode. The pioneer of gold—the greenstone—is found in the lodes in large quantities.

The mine was recently inspected by the celebrated Mr. Jehu Hitchens, of Devon Great Consols notoriety, who concludes a very lengthy report of it in the following words:—"So that it cannot be otherwise than inferred, from what I have said, that I consider this mine to be well off for good chances, which I most certainly do."

Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. GRIFFITHS, on the mine, and from Mr. ARNOLD PARKER, Solicitor, 10, George-street, Sheffield.

THE ESGAIRHUR AND ESGAIRFRAITH LEAD AND COPPER MINES, CARDIGANSHIRE.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE CARDIGANSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), the ABOVE MINES will shortly be OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, subject to particulars and conditions of sale, which will be duly published. All the LESSEES' INTEREST in all that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, the ESGAIRHUR AND ESGAIRFRAITH MINES, situated in the parish of LLANFHAENGELCERGLYN, in the county of CARDIGANSHIRE, together with the WHOLE of the very VALUABLE BUILDINGS, PLANT, and MACHINERY.

The sett is extensive, with ample water-power at all seasons of the year for pumping, crushing, and drawing, and is held under lease for 21 years from the 25th day of June, 1853, as to part, and as to the rest under lease for 21 years from June 25th, 1854, in each case at a royalty of 1-14th. Each lease is renewable for a further term of 21 years, without fine, upon giving six months' notice.

These excellent mines comprise an area of about 1375 acres, and are well known for their productiveness.

The buildings are in good repair, and the machinery in working condition, being nearly all new, and parties purchasing can proceed at once with the working of the mine, which is in a first-rate mineral district.

For samples of ore, orders to view the mine, and copies of the reports, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austinfriars, London. Communications may, in the meantime, be addressed to the Liquidator (as above), 8, Austinfriars, London.

Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. GRIFFITHS, on the mine, and from Mr. ARNOLD PARKER, Solicitor, 10, George-street, Sheffield.

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ARE PREPARED TO
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RAILWAY WAGONS, capable of CARRYING SIX TONS OF
COAL, TO BE LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR, upon favourable terms.
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HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH,
Have ALWAYS IN PROGRESS, and can SUPPLY at short notice,
TANK ENGINES
To suit any gauge of railway and gradients from 1 in 16.

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IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

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for SOFT PIG LEAD, which they are producing of the very best quality
Prices on application.
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WALNEY SCAR QUARRIES,
SITUATE NEAR CONISTON OLD MAN.
For particulars and samples of these very durable green and grey slates, ad-
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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WASHERS, BUFFERS, HOSE PIPES, TUBING,
STEAM PACKING, BELTING,
BLASTING TUBE FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDER.
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To proprietors of mines, quarries, mills, railway and steamboat companies,
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ANY ARTICLE MADE TO SKETCH OR PATTERN.
PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION,
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SMITH AND FORREST,
ROBIN DISTILLERS, GREASE AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,
HOLT TOWN OIL WORKS, MANCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF VEGETABLE OILS, &c.

ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Wire rope ditto, free from acid, 15s. per cwt. Liquid ditto (between thick and
thin), for trams, &c., 8s. to 12s. per cwt.
SKIP, HUTCH, COIL, and WAGON OILS, from 8s. to 12s. per cwt.
TORCH OIL, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.
COPPER-SPOUTED QUART LAMPS, 4s. 1 TORCH WICK for ditto, 6d. per lb.
PATENT ANTI-CORROSION BLACK VARNISH.
"Paint Substitute for Wood or Iron," ready for use, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.
We shall be glad to furnish a detailed price-list on application.
Orders by post receive prompt attention.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER,
PREPARED FROM THE MALVERN WATER, SO LONG CELEBRATED
FOR ITS PURITY.
Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark.
Manufactories at London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improve-
ments, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are
NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of
their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by
the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found
to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to
LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION
of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER,
No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason
to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice
that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES
who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction
of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED
from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their very liberal support for
so many years, and informs them that he has now declined business in England
in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT
MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his
father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the
good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

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Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that
having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and
appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument
Manufactory, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS,
LEVELS, TRAVERSING AND PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRU-
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GINE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SUR-
VEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c.
Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

THE PROPRIETORS of this INVENTION, in order to
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OPEN TO TAKE CONTRACTS for DRIVING LEVELS.
Preference will be given to ADIT LEVELS and those places where ROTA-
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PRESSOR.
Address—E. S. CREASE, 7, Hoe-street, Plymouth.

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Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac,"
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Assays and analyses of every description of mineral and other substances
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Gentlemen going abroad for mining purposes instructed in assaying, and the
most improved methods of reducing gold, silver, and other metals.
MINING PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON.

STATISTICS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON,

WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON THEM.
By THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, for
1866 and 1867 is now ready. It contains the following particulars—viz., the geo-
logical position, present prospects, names of purser, manager, and secretary,
with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the last two years,
and of total dividends paid to the present time. The work is illustrated by a map
of Cornwall and Devonshire; geological district maps, divided into eight sec-
tions, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills,
sources of rivers, &c.; maps of St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Helston, Gwinear,
Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth

mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the lodes, &c.,
traversing them.
It also contains transverse and longitudinal sections of Dolcoath Mine (kindly
supplied by the late Captain Charles Thomas); section of workings in Botallack
Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); longitudinal sections of
workings upon the main lode in Great Wheal Vor and Tresavean Mines; geo-
logical map of the Fowey district (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); historical
account of the Devon Great Consols, and of all the principal mines in the two
counties.

HEATON'S PATENT.

THE LANGLEY MILL STEEL & IRONWORKS COMPANY

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Are now making Cast-Steel suitable for Tools, Taps, Dies, Chisels, &c., &c., Shear Steel, and Iron of a very
superior quality, by their direct process, under the superintendence of the Patentee.

The range of quality which this process secures renders the Steel and Iron suitable for almost every purpose to which these metals
can be applied. Also, CAST-STEEL CASTINGS of all kinds from PATTERNS or DRAWINGS.

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BEST CAST STEEL FOR LATHE TOOLS, DRILLS, CHISELS, SNAPS,
PUNCHES, SHEAR BLADES, TAPS, AND DIES,

BORERS AND ROCK-DRILLING, &c.,

ALSO OF
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SLEDGES, MILL CHISELS, MINERS' PICKS AND WEDGES, SHEAR BLADES, ROLL TURNERS'
TOOLS, FILES, &c. DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL.

The Company's STEEL is made by the directions and under the supervision of

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Have the largest assortment in the Trade of PATTERNS,

SPUR WHEELS, BEVEL WHEELS, MITRE WHEELS.

ALSO
FLY WHEELS, DRIVING PULLEYS, AND DRUMS

CAN BE SUPPLIED BORED AND TURNED, IF REQUIRED.

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LEITH, N.B.,
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1½ cwt., 3 cwt., and 5 cwt., sizes, always in stock or progress.

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From 2 to 20-horse power. Small sizes usually ready for delivery.

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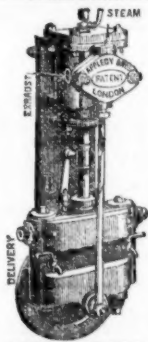
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PARIS EXHIBITION, } Silver Medal for STEAM CRANES.
1867—AWARDS, } Bronze Medal for DONKEY FEED PUMPS.

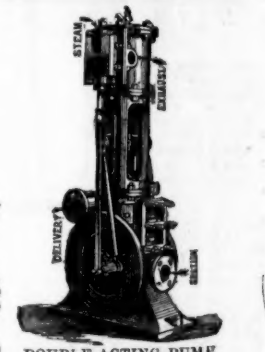
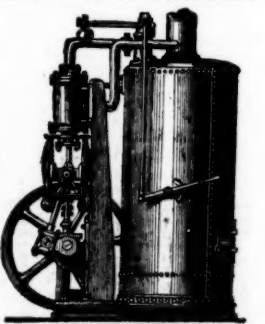
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Engineers and Patentees of STEAM CRANES, DONKEY PUMPS, &c.



DOUBLE-ACTING
PUMP.



DOUBLE-ACTING PUMP
ON BASE PLATE.

PATENT DONKEY PUMPS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diam. of ram ..	1½ in.	2 in.	2¼ in.	2½ in.	2¾ in.	3 in.	3¼ in.	3½ in.	4 in.
*Gall. per hour ..	230	400	680	850	1200	1500	2100	2500	3800
Approx. H.P.	15	25	40	50	80	95	130	150	230
Single-acting price £10 ..	5.	£12 10.	£15	£18	—	—	—	—	—
Double-acting do. ..	11 10.	14 0.	17	20	£24	£28	£33	£38	—
Double-acting pump on base plate ..	—	—	—	—	27	32	38	43	£50

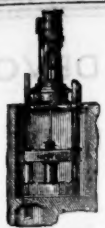
* Calculated at 200 strokes per minute.

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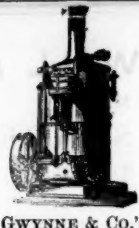
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Surveys, Plans, Reports, and Valuations on the usual moderate terms.

Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.
NOTES ON THE MINES OF THE RIO TINTO DISTRICT:
Containing a DETAILED REPORT upon the MINES and on the MEANS
of RENDERING THEM MORE PROFITABLE, as well as an ACCOUNT of the
PROCESS OF TREATING POOR ORES OF COPPER, successfully used there.
By JOSEPH LEE THOMAS, Assoc. I.C.E.
London: MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.



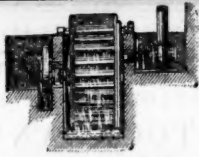
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DOUBLE-ACTING
PUMPING-ENGINE.

As supplied to the Admiralty Graving Docks, Malta, to lift from 200 to 2000 gallons per minute. The engine is of inverted vertical cylinder construction. The pump barrel and piston are of gun-metal, and the whole very strong and compact.



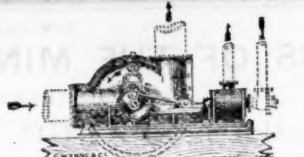
GWYNNE & Co.'s
IMPROVED
VERTICAL
STEAM-ENGINE.

Occupies little space, compact, safe, and easy to work. Made from the very best selected materials. Of all powers from 2 to 20 horse.



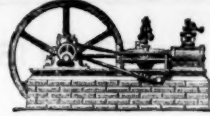
GWYNNE & Co.'s
PATENT WATER POWER
PUMPING MACHINERY.

Extremely useful wherever water-power is available. The centrifugal pump is worked by gear from the water-wheel. Suitable for supplying country mansions with water. No expense when once fitted. Made of all powers.



GWYNNE & Co.'s
COMBINED STEAM-ENGINE AND
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Small and powerful, low in cost, economical in work. No skilled labour required. Inexpensive foundations. First Prize Medal awarded at Paris last year for this arrangement.

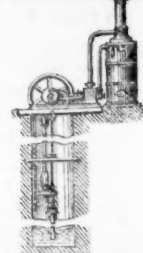


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With or without expansion gear, for economical working. From 4 to 100 h. p.

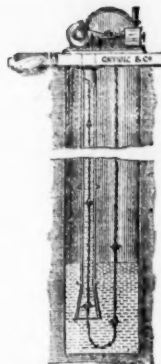
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IMPROVED PLUNGER
HAND PUMP.

A very neat and extremely compact arrangement; will work for years without getting out of order. These pumps are peculiarly adapted for mines, for which great numbers have been supplied in situations where no other pump could be applied for want of space. They are equally adapted for use as feed-pumps, by driving them with strap from a rigger in place of the fly-wheel.



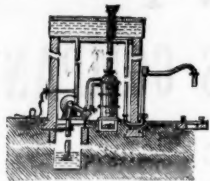
GWYNNE & Co.'s
IMPROVED DEEP
WELL PUMP.

Worked direct by steam engine at the mouth of the well. This arrangement is invaluable in situations where, from peculiar circumstances, the centrifugal pump is inapplicable.



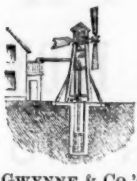
GWYNNE & Co.'s
IMPROVED
CHAIN-PUMP,
Worked direct by
Steam-Engine.

These pumps work without valves or packing, and raise a considerable quantity of water. They will lift sand, mud, or grit without choking, and require only very inexpensive repairs.



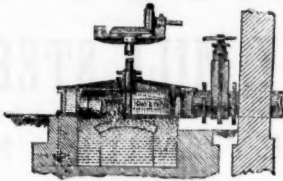
GWYNNE & Co.'s
PATENT COMBINED STEAM-PUMP,
As Applied to Railway Stations.

The vertical boiler supplies the engine with steam, the pump discharging the water lifted from the well into the tank above, whence it may be drawn as occasion requires, for feeding locomotives, washing the carriages, as a fire-engine, &c. Estimates given.



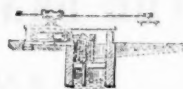
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HORSE POWER
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Light, simple in construction, durable, and economical, and very superior to "agricultural" engines. From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 horse power.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THEIR

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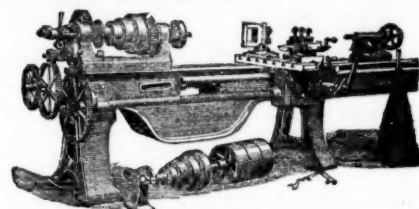
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Those marked * are double-action.

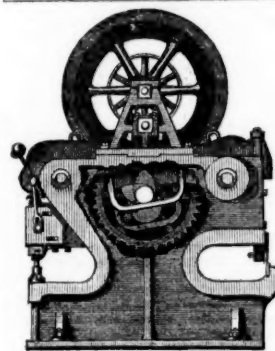
Size.	Diameter.	Stroke.	Galls. thrown per hour.	H.P. of boiler supplied.	Price.
4	1 1/2	3 1/2	120	15	£ 6 10 0
5	1 3/4	4	150	15	8 10 0
6	1 7/8	4	180	15	11 0 0
7	2	4	240	15	13 0 0
8	2 1/4	4	300	15	15 10 0
9	2 1/2	4	360	15	17 0 0
10	2 3/4	4	420	15	19 0 0
11	3	4	480	15	22 0 0
12	3 1/4	4	540	15	25 0 0
14	3 3/4	4	660	15	25 0 0
16	4 1/4	4	780	15	45 0 0

A Large Stock always on Hand.

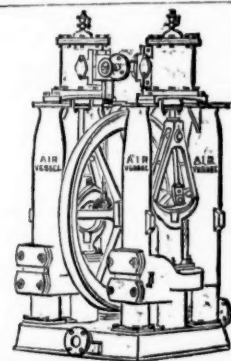


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1 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. x 24 in. — 8 tons, £185.
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From 2 to 12 in. diameter,
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 20 Yudanumana, 100 West Killy, 7s. 3d. 50 Lovell Consols.
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Pershare.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	9 11 8	0 4 0	April 1868
200	Bottalack, t. c. St. Just	10 0 0	—	—	488 15 0	5 0 0	May 1866
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	10 0 0	0 2 6	April 1868
1000	Brookwood, t. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	9 9 0	0 6 0	May 1868
2500	Bwlch Consols, s. t. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1868
6400	Cashwell, c. Camborne	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1866
916	Cargoll, s. t. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	20 23	14 5 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1868
509	Creegarweave and Penkelt, t.	—	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	April 1868
867	Gwm Erfin, t. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	28 8 0	0 15 0	July 1868
128	Gwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	381 10 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1867
200	Derwent Mines, s. t. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1868
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	450	420 450	1109 0 0	7 0 0	July 1868
656	Ding Dong, t. Guisul	49 14 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1867
358	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	848 10 0	4 0 0	June 1868
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	14 11 0	0 2 0	July 1867
300	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	158 10 0	2 0 0	May 1868
128	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	432 10 0	5 0 0	May 1868
1906	East Wheel Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	7 1/2	7 7 1/2	4 1 6	0 10 0	May 1868
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	71 10 0	0 10 0	July 1868
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
3550	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man	4 0 0	17	16 1/2	8 15 0	0 10 0	June 1868
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston	40 0 0	16	15 1/2	13 3 0	0 7 0	June 1868
1024	Herdston, t. near Liskeard	8 10 0	40	38 40	46 10 0	1 10 0	June 1868
6000	Hingston Down, c. Calstock	5 10 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1866
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1093 0 0	2 0 0	May 1868
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	507 10 0	3 0 0	May 1868
3000	Maes-y-Safn, t. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	3 15 0	0 15 0	April 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	7 1/2	7 1/2	4 9 0	0 4 0	July 1868
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1868
1800	Minera Mining Co., c. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	233 13 0	5 0 0	May 1868
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. cl.	7 0 0	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	9 p.ct.	July 1868
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1868
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	160 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1868
12800	Prince of Wales, t. Calstock	0 12 6	1 1/2	41s. 43s.	0 6 0	0 2 0	May 1868
1120	Providence, t. Uby Lelant	10 6 7	24	23 25	85 2 6	0 10 0	June 1868
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	586 10 0	6 0 0	May 1868
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan	2 6 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 6	May 1868
967	South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan	24 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1868
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 9	20	18 20	374 13 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
408	Summer Hill, t. Mold	3 13 6	—	—	2 5 6	0 2 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Trecoth, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	14	13 14	19 11 0	0 5 0	May 1868
2000	Trumpet Cons., t. Helston	11 10 0	—	—	13 0 0	0 10 0	June 1868
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	62	60 62	27 7 6	2 0 0	May 1868
5000	West Godolphin, t. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1867
400	W. Wheel Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	200	190 200	600 0 0	6 0 0	June 1868
20000	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	2 6 0	65	60 65	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1868
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	10 10 0	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
512	Wheal Jane, s. t. Kea	10 10 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	July 1868
4205	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	8 7 0	0 2 0	May 1868
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot	8 0 0	22	20 21	65 2 6	0 17 6	June 1868
80	Wheal Owies, t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	350 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1868
306	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	67 1/2	60 65	284 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1868
3000	Whitewell Lead, Clitheroe	0 5 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	12 1/2	—	48 16 0	0 6 0	April 1868

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

25000	Alamillos, t. Spain	2 0 0.	1½.	1½	1¾	..	0 2 6.	0 1 6.	Mar. 1868
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6.	—	—	—	..	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Aug. 1867
15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0.	—	—	—	..	3 2 6.	0 10 0.	Feb. 1868
30000	Central American Association	1 10 0.	—	—	—	..	—	—	—
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey	0 14 0.	3	3½	3¾	1 0 3.	0 3 0.	July 1868	
70000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0.	—	1½	¾	..	0 1 0.	Feb. 1868	
25000	Fortuna, t. Spain	2 0 0.	—	1¾	1½	1 9 4.	0 2 0.	Mar. 1868	
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0.	—	—	—	23 10 0.	0 15 0.	June 1868	
10000	Guanaca, t. [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.]	1 0 0.	—	—	—	10 p. cent.	—	July 1867	
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0.	—	—	—	0 1 4.	0 6 0.	May 1868	
15000	Llaneros, t. Spain	3 0 0.	—	2½	2½	11 11 8.	0 3 4.	Mar. 1868	
60000	Panuelillo, c. Chile	3 0 0.	—	1½	2½	10 p. cent.	—	Yearly.	
600	Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10000	Pontbrel, s. t. France	20 0 0.	—	—	—	5 6 2.	0 11 11.	May 1868	
100000	Port Phillip, c. Clunet	1 0 0.	1¾.	1½	1¾	1 2 0.	0 1 0.	July 1868	
20000	Scottish Australian Min. Co. t.	1 0 0.	—	—	—	8 p. cent.	—	May 1868	
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0.	18.	19½	19¾	81 10 0.	4 5 0.	Dec. 1867	
13500	Vancouver, c. t.	6 0 0.	5½.	5¼.	5¼	1 10 0.	0 6 0.	May 1868	
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	0 5 0.	—	—	—	0 9 7.	0 7 0.	July 1868	
40000	West Canada Mining Co. *	1 0 0.	—	—	—	0 19 6.	0 2 6.	May 1868	

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, s. Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g st	0 10 0	—	½ ¾	Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, g st	0 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1868
20000	Australian United, g	1 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1868
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia†	5 0 0	30½	—	—
20000	Capula, s. Mexico*	1 14 6	—	—	May 1868
30000	Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua*	5 0 0	2	2 2½	Mar. 1868
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba†	45 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1868
10000	Copapo Mining Company, Chile†	16 10 0	—	—	—
10000	Copapo Smelting, Chile†	10 0 0	—	—	April 1866
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia† [150 £100 pd.,	5 0 £70 pd.]	—	—	Nov. 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	1 5 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada*	1 17 6	—	¾. ¾ ¾	May 1868
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c. New Zealand	1 11 8	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia†	1 11 8	—	—	Sept. 1862
5000	Guano, g. N. I. of S. I.	1 0 0	—	—	June 1863
7927	Lustitlan (Portugal)*	3 0 0	—	—	—
83640	Mariquita, g. s. New Granada	1 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1868
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, India†	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1867
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela*	3 10 0	—	¾ ¾	—
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, g. Italy†	2 15 0	—	2½. 2 2½	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, l. [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	May 1866
100000	Rossa Grande, g. Brazil†	0 14 0	—	1 1½	June 1867
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico*	4 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, l. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Saquaril, g. Brazil†	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
6000	Tecun, s. l. of S. I.	2 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1867
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico†	28 5 2	—	1½. 1½ 1¾	May 1868
30000	Val Antigua, g. Italy*	1 2 6	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassam, s. c. l. Italy†	7 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1867
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, g. Nevada†	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia†	1 0 0	—	¾. ¼ ½	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	6s. 8s.	Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, c. South Australia†	3 0 0	—	8½. 6 6½	Fully pd.